BRINGING HISTORY INTO ACCORD WITH THE FACTS IN THE TRADITION OF DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES

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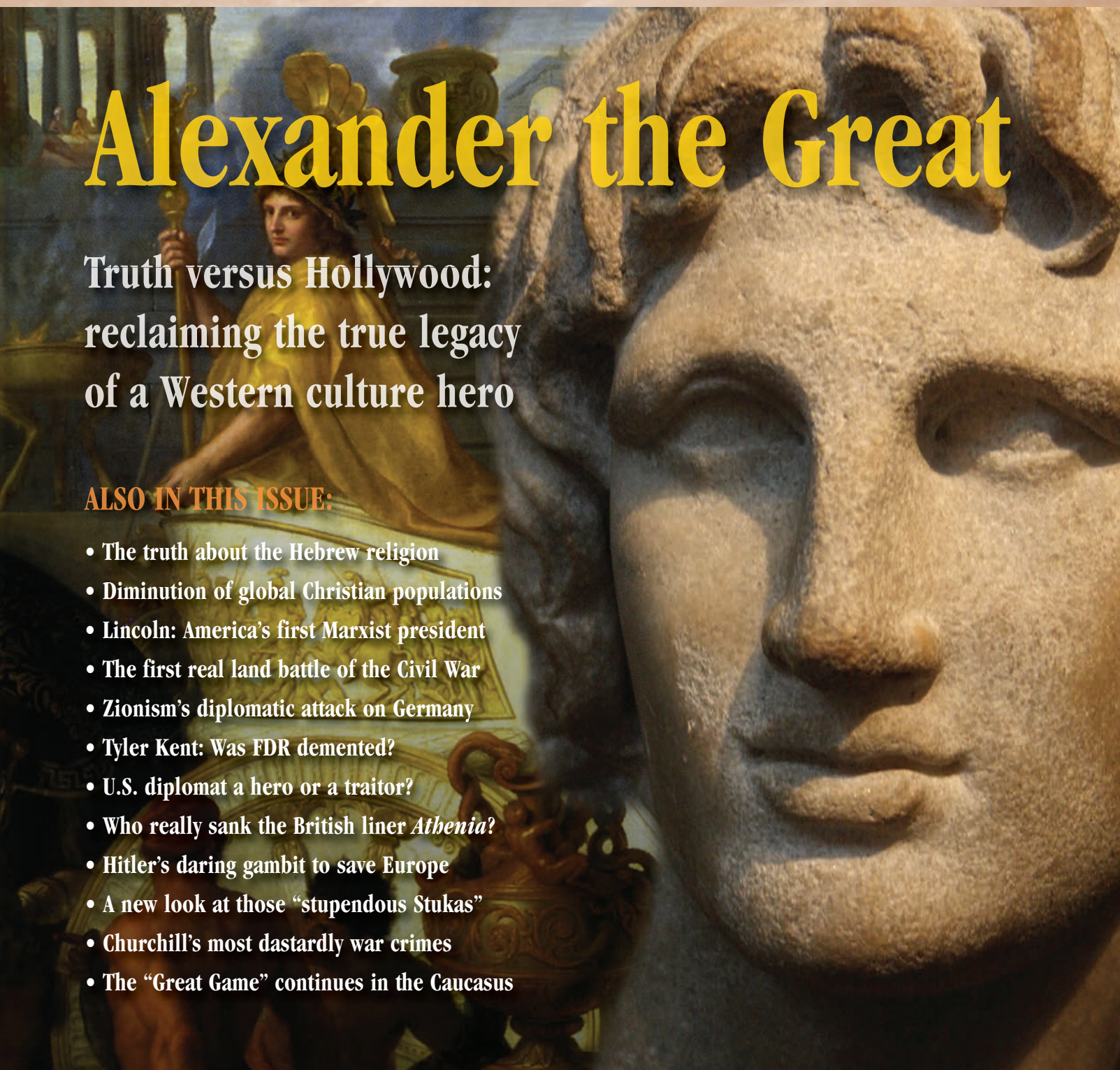

Alexander the Great

Truth versus Hollywood: reclaiming the true legacy of a Western culture hero

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- The truth about the Hebrew religion
- Diminution of global Christian populations
- Lincoln: America's first Marxist president
- The first real land battle of the Civil War
- Zionism's diplomatic attack on Germany
- Tyler Kent: Was FDR demented?
- U.S. diplomat a hero or a traitor?
- Who really sank the British liner *Athenia*?
- Hitler's daring gambit to save Europe
- A new look at those "stupendous Stukas"
- Churchill's most dastardly war crimes
- The "Great Game" continues in the Caucasus

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A Man to Celebrate

Alexander the Great (and all of the West for that matter) has had "bad press" for decades. Establishment scribblers have long claimed he murdered his father or was a megalomaniac, a drunk, a homosexual, bisexual or anything else that sounds bad. Is it all part of a hidden agenda on the part of certain people to denigrate the founders of Western civilization?

Any list of "great homosexuals in history" usually lists Alexander right at the top. Now, we do not know if Richard the Lion Heart was "gay," or Saladin, or Desiderius Erasmus, or Francis Bacon or Frederick the Great etc, and we really don't care. If they were, we don't say that takes away from their greatness. But as long as writers such as Mary Renault (whose novels are interesting, to give her due credit) and filmmakers like Oliver Stone (who made a boring, bollixed up, never-ending film about Alexander) have opened up this can of worms about the mighty conqueror, we need to set the record straight if what they say is not true.

Like the detractors of yore, many modern writers and anti-Hellenic propagandists have tried to explain Alexander's rather dispassionate attitude toward females as due to homosexual inclinations. But when someone told the king that two beautiful boys had been offered for him, Alexander was angered. To paraphrase: "What evil has he seen in me, that he should purchase for me such shameful creatures?" he exclaimed. "Tell the dealer to take his wares to Hades." (See Agnes Savill, *Alexander the Great and His Time,* Barnes and Noble, New York, 1993, 210-11.) So you can forget the fantasies of Ms. Renault and Mr. Stone. Besides, what homosexual do you know who has three wives apparently two mistresses and a harem?

But sexual relations were just low on Alexander's set of priorities. He once remarked that sex and sleep only reminded him of his mortality, a fact he preferred to ignore.

The real question is, what made Alexander great? Stone's error-fraught box office flop never offers a coherent answer to that puzzler.

Plutarch wrote that Alexander (a bit of an overachiever) wept upon learning that the universe was infinite. When asked what was wrong, he replied: "There are so many worlds, and I have not yet conquered even one."

Above all things, Alexander was a very gutsy military commander, personally leading his troops into every encounter. He was also a master strategist. He made himself the ruler of tens of millions of people.

Alexander was quite enamored with Greek philosophy, science and art. His empire did fall apart soon after his early death, but his lasting legacy was that he spread the Greek language and civilization to all the lands he conquered. The unifying nature of this cultural tradition became the basis of more permanent institutions, such as the Roman empire and Christianity.

For more on the real Alexander, see our cover story by Pete Papaherakles. And be sure to take a look at the stunning package we have assembled on Tyler Kent, by Ray Goodwin, who knew this American hero personally. ✦

—John Tiffany, Assistant Editor

EDITORIAL

JUST IMAGINE . . .

Most of TBR's readers live in the United States, and for that—despite our nation's many shortcomings—you should be happy, for we still have (for the time being) the protection of the First Amendment to The Constitution. Our right to free speech and free thought, despite being challenged constantly by groups like the so-called "Anti-Defamation" League, is still strong. That's why we are able to publish such a journal as THE BARNES REVIEW, which uses every square inch of the First Amendment.

But now imagine you did not live in the United States. Imagine instead you lived in a nation, perhaps some backward nation, ruled by a capricious despot, where free speech and thought were restricted on certain subjects.

Now imagine you were a businessman, one who didn't necessarily believe the version of history proscribed by the rulers of said central government. You instead had questions about the events of World War II, the severity of the event we now call "the holocaust" and whether or not some of the prominent leaders of the nations involved were as good as some say, or as bad as others insist.

Imagine you were a little concerned about publishing books on these subjects (for fear you might get thrown in the local dungeon) so, instead, you decided simply to offer some scholarly books at odds with the official "court historian" version on the bookshelves of your shop.

What could be more harmless? You just wanted to offer a contrarian side of history for those who were interested in reading a different viewpoint; books safely sold in dozens of other nations around the globe.

Now imagine that the central government of the nation in which you were living came under such pressure from outside forces that not only were you thrown in jail, but its prosecutors accused you of being a party to genocide, even though you condemn genocide and only sold the aforementioned books.

The sad fact is that this did not happen in some backward, out-of-the-way, third-world cesspool. It happened to bookseller Pedro Varela in modern-day, enlightened Spain. Mr. Varela—for the crime of selling books—was recently sentenced to an outlandish 13 months in a Spanish prison.

Now let us imagine that you are a lawyer. And it became your duty to defend a client accused of the "crime" of holding thoughts different from others; thoughts varying from the ruling regime of the nation in which you practiced law.

You knew you were in for a tough time. This nation won't let you introduce evidence at odds with the official version of history that the central government dictates you must accept. Expert witnesses are not allowed. You yourself are not allowed to even mention that there might be an alternative version of events that is supported by scientific research.

Still, you are a gutsy lawyer, so you vigorously defend your client. You become so frustrated during the course of the trial that you blurt out your own beliefs. You are arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to prison. But, to make matters worse, you are banned from practicing as an attorney for five years after your release, thus denying you the opportunity to make a living in the field for which you had prepared yourself through intense schooling for over a decade.

No, this didn't happen in Lower Mongolistan or the nation of Inner Ridiculosa, it's what happened to Frau Sylvia Stolz in modern "democratic" Germany. Even now brave Frau Stolz is still appealing her conviction—and she may just win.

Now let us imagine that we here in the United States lost our First Amendment rights and the central government orders that you must believe what they say happened 50 or 100 or 1,000 years ago. If you open your mouth to protest, you are locked in jail. Homeland Security agents arrive at your home and order that all copies of THE BARNES REVIEW and other dissident publications, books and videos be confiscated and thrown into a bonfire in the town square.

Is this really so far-fetched? What would we do? What could we do? Would Americans fight for their right to free speech and thought, or would they lie down and accept the diktats of the thought commissars like so many others?

Whether of not we maintain our right to free speech and free thought is up to us. Only together can we avoid the fate of the hapless citizens of Germany and Spain and a dozen or so other Western nations who are being denied the right to think and speak freely on important subjects.

I for one believe this right was given to us by the Creator and that no man has the right to rescind it. But I also believe that it is a right for which we must all be prepared to fight, lest it be stolen in the blink of an eye. Just imagine that. ✦

—PAUL T. ANGEL Managing Editor

A NEW LOOK AT A DEFAMED CULTURE HERO

ALEXANDER THE GREAT

RECLAIMING THE TRUE LEGACY OF A CULTURAL ICON

WESTERNERS, INCLUDING AMERICANS, have come to believe that our ancestors and cultural forebears were effeminate, egalitarian, multiculturalist liberals. Instead of watching Oliver Stone's Hollywood propaganda or reading glossy disinformation books, we should be reading the great, untainted history books our forefathers used to read when our nation was still strong, with men educated on the classics. Don't allow Hollywood to tarnish our idols by portraying them as degenerates and psychopaths. If you want to find out who Alexander the Great really was, there have been authentic history accounts of him written in antiquity, such as the works of Plutarch, readily available in modern English translation.

BY PETER PAPAHERAKLES

Alexander the Great (356-323 B.C.), born in Pella, Macedonia, was perhaps the most powerful personality to have walked the face of the Earth. No one in history has had such a profound effect on civilization, having conquered almost all the "known world" of his time before his 33rd birthday and spreading the Hellenic institutions and language, which became the standard of the world.

He is widely considered the best general who ever lived, having never lost a battle in his 11 years of campaigning, while leading his troops from the front, a practice long forgotten by the boardroom generals of today.

Plutarch (A.D. 46-120), the great Greek historian, wrote of Alexander:

"Alexander had light skin, blond hair and melting blue eyes. . . . Action and glory, rather than pleasure and wealth, were what Alexander wanted from life. Fame was his passion. He wanted a kingdom involved in trouble and war, where he would have an ample field to exercise his courage and make his mark on history. He disdained a life of comfortable sloth. This young warrior was always a great patron of the arts and of learning."

The most famous image of Alexander the Great is this Roman mosaic found in the House of the Faun, Pompeii, Italy, showing the victorious conqueror in the momentous Battle of Issus against Persian King Darius in 333 B.C. Had Alexander not died at a young age, he would have added Arabia and most of Europe to his empire, and there would never have been a Roman empire. The history of the Western and Eastern worlds would have been very different indeed.

As the son of the powerful King Philip of Macedonia, Alexander the Great (left above) was privileged to be tutored by the world's foremost living scholar, Aristotle (right). Alexander once wrote to Aristotle: "For my part, I assure you, I had rather excel others in the knowledge of what is excellent, than in the extent of my power and dominion." It would appear that Alexander received from Aristotle not only his public doctrines, but also something of those more abstruse and profound theories which philosophers reserved for oral communication only to the initiated.

Plutarch goes on to describe how a young Alexander showed his precociousness by taming Bucephalus, the horse he would ride for most of his life, when no one else could.

Alexander had noticed that the horse was afraid of its shadow, so he turned it to face the Sun and then jumped on its back and rode it at full speed.

"O my son," said King Philip with tears in his eyes, "find yourself a kingdom equal to and worthy of yourself, for Macedonia is too little for you."

Plutarch continues: "After this, Philip sent for Aristotle to be Alexander's tutor. Ordinary teachers would not be enough for Alexander, who could easily be led by reason but refused to submit to compulsion. All kinds of learning and reading interested him, but Homer's *Iliad* was by far his favorite book. He always took a copy, annotated by Aristotle, along on his campaigns.

Aristotle had a profound influence on Alexander, who said he loved Aristotle as much as Philip—his father, he said, had given him life, and his teacher had taught him to use it.

This influence Aristotle had on Alexander cannot be overstated. The historic merging of these two giants has had a most profound effect on Western civilization, incomparable to any other pairing.

Had these two men not interacted, the world as we know it would never have materialized. Aristotelian thinking is the bedrock of our civilization. No one has singlehandedly contributed more to the formation of Western thought.

Aristotle was the culmination of three generations of the top thinkers of the golden age of classical Greece. He was the best pupil of Plato, who in turn was the best pupil of Socrates. The wisdom Aristotle possessed was staggering, and he imparted all that wisdom to Alexander, himself the embodiment of Apollo or Achilles, who then spread it throughout the known world with the vim and vigor of a 20-year-old.

Alexander the Great, then, was the personification of perfection in that he had the fair beauty and vigor and enthusiasm of youth, the bravery and discipline of a seasoned warrior, and the knowledge and wisdom of a philosopher.

It is disappointing to see a Hollywood depiction of him a few years ago (2004) that seemed to portray a less flattering image of him.

The film was made by Oliver Stone and was titled simply *Alexander*. Stone, of course, is a master director with many important films to his credit, including *Platoon, JFK, Nixon* and many more. Many of his films, however, although brilliantly done, with all-star casts and big budgets, seem to have some propaganda involved.

W, for instance, totally misportrayed George W. Bush as a fairly intelligent, patriotic president who sincerely believed he was on a mission from God to save the United States, whereas anyone who knows anything about what 9-11 was all about knows "W" is a criminal idiot who sold us out to his mass-murdering globalist masters.

Stone's movie *JFK* is likewise a major disinformation "flick." Although very well made, with at least a dozen actors who alone could carry a movie, it cleverly co-opts the growing number of Americans who have lost faith in the Warren Commission version of the assassination story and leads them down a dead-end street of confusion about whodunit without ever mentioning the real culprits.

Nixon has similar shades of propaganda, distorting Richard Nixon's character flaws, without showing what the Watergate affair was really about. Again, the excellent acting by Anthony Hopkins and Paul Sorvino carry the movie. Sorvino is so good as Henry Kissinger, we are left believing Kissinger was a great and loyal staff member.

Alexander is another well-made piece of propaganda. in fact it is so well made that you may not notice that Stone has utterly humiliated Alexander the Great and the Greek—and thus the Western—ideals he represents.

First of all, the leading actor, who plays Alexander, is miscast. Instead of having someone like Russell Crowe play Alexander, Stone has Colin Farrel play the role, an actor who has no heroic qualities.

Furthermore, his dyed blond hair looks ridiculous because, in several instances, at least an inch of brown roots betrays it as a bad dye job. Of course, Hollywood can do better than that, unless their intention is to humiliate the lead character and protagonist. Alexander was a natural blond.

But the worst humiliation is that he is portrayed as a homosexual.

We don't mean just allusions to possible homosexuality. The makers of the film actually show him in bed with another man, kissing and fondling each other. And that man is only Alexander's "boytoy." He also has another man, Hephaestion, with whom he is deeply in love.

If that is not enough to make you angry, they show his

THE GORDIAN KNOT

Perhaps nothing demonstrates Alexander's dynamic personality better than the case of the Gordian knot, symbolizing a bold solution to a complex problem. Early into his campaign of conquest in 333 B.C. when Alexander crossed over into Asia Minor he came upon a city in Phrygia named Gordium. Gordium was the capital of Phrygia and long ago used to be called Telmisus.

At one time the Phrygians were without a king, and an oracle decreed that the first man to enter the city driving an ox-cart should become their king.

A poor peasant named Gordias was the first one to ride in on an ox-cart with his wife and son, Midas, and was immediately declared king by the priests, and they renamed the town after him. Midas went on to become the legendary king whose touch turned everything into gold, according to myth.

In gratitude to Zeus, Midas dedicated the cart to the god and placed it near the temple of Zeus on Gordium's acropolis. The cart's yoke and pole were bound by an immensely complex knot made of many tough thongs of cornel bark, which had proven impossible for anyone to untie.

It was foretold that the man who contrived to undo the knot would become lord of all Asia. It was unthinkable that Alexander would leave the city without attempting to undo the knot. Upon assessing the impossibility of untying the knot, Alexander, not one to accept defeat, drew his sword and slashed the knot open, thus laying claim to its prophecy and in fact becoming the lord of all of Asia.

A GOOD SOLDIER, ABOVE ALL

Alexander's bravery was famous. Not only did he lead from the front while wearing brightly colored plumes on his helmet, clearly revealing his identity to the enemy, but also he was often the first to storm city gates and climb over castle walls, which nearly cost him his life on one occasion in India, when he took an arrow in the chest.

One thing he would not tolerate was any disrespect to his reputation as a brave soldier, which was more precious to him than his life and possessions. He often challenged his generals to a competition of who had the most battle scars, pointing out that, in addition, all of his were in the front.

Unrelenting about military training and physical fitness, he constantly prodded his men to stay fit.

"Those who labor sleep better than those who are labored for, and luxury leads to slavery, while royalty goes with pain and work," he told his men. "Haven't you learned yet," he scolded them, "that the honor and perfection of our victory consists in avoiding the vices that have made our enemies so easy to beat?

"You can't be a good soldier, unless you take care of the 'equipment' that is nearest yourself, i.e., your body, even though you might have splendid armor and a fine horse," he said.

He led by his own example in this. Instead of enjoying lazy days of pleasure, he hunted lions in his spare time. He also led by example in his unwillingness to receive special treatment in the field.

While in pursuit of Darius, the Persian emperor, Alexander and his men had covered 40 miles of desert in 11 days and were dying from thirst. A very small amount of water was found somehow, and a helmet-full was offered to Alexander. He promptly refused it, with thanks, because, he said, "There is not enough for everyone, and if I drink, the others will faint."

When his men saw this, they spurred their horses forward and shouted for him to lead them. With such a king, they said, they would defy any hardships.

father, Philip, raping another man on top of the banquet table during a big party, in front of everyone.

According to this movie, homosexuality was rampant in ancient Greece. There are over two dozen scenes and conversations in the movie that either show men having sex, kissing, fondling each other, wearing mascara and other makeup, or just talking about homosexuality as a positive or acceptable practice.[1]

At an early point in the film, when Alexander was about 12, there is a scene where Aristotle is teaching Alexander and his classmates about the merits of moderation, when one of the students asks: "How about Achilles, master, was he not excessive in his revenge on Hector?" Aristotle explains that Achilles was crazed with grief over his dead "lover" Patroclus. The he continues: "When men lie together in lust, it is a surrender to the passions, but when men lie together and knowledge and virtue are passed between them, that is pure, and excellent."

This is the root of Stone's propaganda.

Has Stone, or his assistants, ever read the *Iliad?* Nowhere in the *Iliad* does it say Achilles and Patroclus were lovers. It says they loved each other and were good friends, but not that they were lovers. They lived together, but not because they were lovers. Actually they were not only friends, they were cousins.

Achilles was not crazed with grief over his dead "lover" but over his dead cousin and friend. Was this an honest mistake by Oliver Stone? Of course not. Actually his whole propaganda movie is based on this lie.

Achilles was the hero of the Trojan War and the *Iliad*. Alexander idolized Achilles for several reasons:

He considered himself a descendant of Achilles. He admired the bravery of Achilles. He was blond and blue eyed like Achilles.

If Oliver Stone portrays Achilles as a homosexual (he even has Aristotle praise his "gayness"), then Alexander's alleged homosexuality is thereby legitimized.

The movie always draws parallels between Achilles and Patroclus, on the one hand, and Alexander and his friend Hephaestion, on the other.

Also the portrayal of ancient Greece in general being openly agreeable to homosexuality made the whole premise of Alexander's alleged perversion much more believable.

If one examines the attitude of ancient Greeks toward homosexuality, he will find that they were far less tolerant toward it than we have been made to believe.[2] In fact, homo-

sexuality in ancient Greece was punishable by death.[3] Similarly, there is absolutely no evidence of Alexander's homosexuality or bisexuality.[4]

He was a man's man in the finest sense, and preferred spending time with his generals more than pursuing women, which hardly makes him other than heterosexual.[5]

Plutarch says: "Alexander was always very chaste and courteous in his relations with the opposite sex, and he had a great respect for the institution of marriage. He used to say that two things reminded him that he was human and not a god: sleeping, and the act of generation, as if to say that both weariness and lust are produced by the same weakness and imbecility of human nature."

At one time, it is alleged, a young Alexander was offered a woman to mate with, which he refused because she was married. As absurd as it seems, his detractors have taken that incident as a "clue" that he was "gay."

What we are seeing here is another Hollywood promotion of radical cultural distortion. Cultural subversives portray not only Alexander but much of the entire ancient Greek population as homosexual, bisexual and every other shade of queerness.

We are supposed to believe that the ancient Greeks were so "uninhibited" about mating that they responded to their sexual inclinations without being judgmental and prejudiced about gender. Today young people are conditioned to believe that sexual relations are something you have at the drop of a hat.

It is not only Oliver Stone who promotes this sleazy propaganda against ancient Greece. Academia and Hollywood alike have been spreading this cultural filth for decades.

In researching this article, this writer came across well-made, glossy-paged hardcover coffee table books about Alexander that cleverly sneak in culture distortion amid beautiful pictures and apparent praise for Alexander and Achilles. It is almost as if they were all written by the same author.

Alexander rides victoriously into Babylon in 331 B.C., shown above in a 17th-century painting by Charles le Brun. He had just become the undeniable master of Asia, as foretold by an oracle. Alexander annihilated Darius III's large army with a compact, well-trained army of Macedonians in the Battle of Gaugamela, one of the greatest military clashes in history. Darius's army, no match for Alexander's intensity and masterful strategy, suffered a crippling blow at Gaugamela. Since embarking on his quest to conquer Persia in 334 B.C., his obsession was to capture Darius alive. Over four years, the two armies clashed at three major battles: Granicus, Issus and Gaugamela. Darius managed to escape on horseback during the last two battles. After Babylon, Alexander resumed a relentless pursuit of Darius, who was on the run with the remnants of his army. Betrayed, Darius was stabbed and left to die. After covering 400 miles in 11 days, Alexander and 160 of his men caught up with Darius, who was on his last breath. Darius told one of Alexander's men that he was grateful for the courteous treatment Alexander had shown Darius's womenfolk, who he had captured at Issus. Darius died before Alexander could see him, July 330 B.C. Alexander put his own cloak over Darius and lamented his death. The body was sent to Darius's mother for an honorable funeral.

Alexander's Mysterious Death

By Peter Papaherakles

Alexander died on June 11, 323 B.C. in the palace of Nebuchadnezzar II (king of the Neo-Babylonian empire), at the age of 32. He had planned a series of new campaigns, beginning with an invasion of Arabia, but he would not live to see them realized.

On his way to Babylon, local fortunetellers prophesied that he would die if he entered the city. But Alexander paid no attention. As he came to the walls, he saw some crows fighting with each other, and some fell near him. Even this "evil omen" could not deter him from entering Babylon.

"Contempt of divine power makes a man miserable, but, on the other hand, so does superstition," says Plutarch. "Like water, it seeps in to fill the depressed mind with fear and foolish notions."

Alexander drank heavily upon entering Babylon as part of a festival in honor of Hercules, or Herakles as the Greeks called him, and he caught a fever. After suffering for 12 days he died in Babylon. Plutarch goes on to mention rumors of possible poisoning but dismisses them as fabrications. Diodorus, Arrian and Justinus do not totally dismiss this possibility, but no one states with certainty that in fact he was poisoned.

After celebrating extensively for two days, Alexander downed a large bowl of "unmixed" wine (i.e., unwatered wine) in honor of Hercules, at which point he "gave a shout of pain as if struck through the stomach with an arrow," said one historian. Other historians use similar language to describe the event.

The description of his reaction seems very consistent, but this in itself does not prove the wine was poisoned. If it was toxic, the prime suspect would be Antipater, Macedonian viceroy, a man at odds with Olympias, Alexander's mother.

Antipater had been one of Alexander's generals and had been summoned to Babylon by his chief. Alexander's mother, a very difficult woman, had always complained to the great king about him. Antipater's son Iollas was Alexander's wine pourer, in an ideal position to slip poison—perhaps strychnine—into the king's wine.

A portion of *The Death of Alexander the Great* after the painting by Karl von Piloty (1886).

Did Iollas, acting on orders from his father, kill Alexander? That is one theory. Nevertheless, no convincing case has ever been made against Antipater and his sons, so it remains merely a rumor. Several natural and unnatural causes have also been proposed, such as his suffering severe wounds like the arrow he took in India, from which he never fully recovered, malaria, typhoid fever, meningitis, pancreatitis or some virus.

Plutarch might be correct in dismissing the murder theory. Maybe Alexander should have listened to the fortunetellers and never entered the wicked Babylon. But Alexander would not allow superstitions to rule his life.

Like his idol Achilles, he thought himself to be almost immortal; and like Achilles he was immortal—almost. ✦

There is no proof for their theory. At no place in any text does Homer or another ancient historian say or imply that Achilles and Patroclus were lovers.

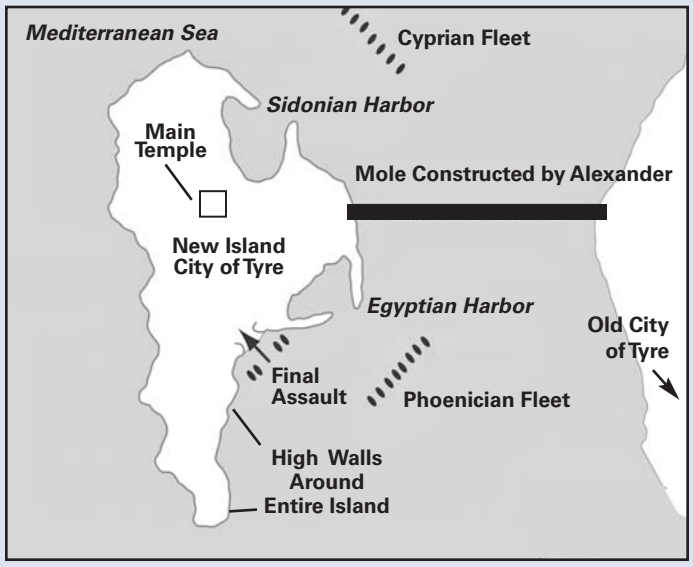
If someone cannot conceive that it is possible for two cousins to have a strong bond of friendship with each other that would result in one fiercely avenging the other's death, but instead chooses to interpret that closeness as homosexuality, then that person himself is either perverse or has a deliberate agenda to defame the heroic glory found in the *Iliad.*

Anyone who has served in the military before it was overrun by girls and queers, for instance a Vietnam or World War II vet, knows that the bond a man shares with his comrades in arms who have faced death together repeatedly is a special relationship that he often never finds again in his life. That definitely does not mean that he was making "goo-goo eyes" at his buddies in the foxhole.

People who even consider that possibility must be mentally ill; they simply cannot accept a healthy agapic love between two men. They have to cheapen it and pervert it in order to make it something they can relate to. Those who have been hard at work distorting the values of Western culture for many decades now with polluted ideas of pseudo-equality, political correctness and multiculturalism see a patriarchal white male dominated society as something that needs to be destroyed forever in our collective psyches.

The root of our glorious Western civilization goes back to the basics laid down in the foundations of ancient Greece.

The propaganda portraying the Greeks as multicultural,



THE SIEGE OF TYRE

Perhaps no other challenge in Alexander's campaign displayed his fierce determination more than the siege of Tyre. Tyre, the most significant port on the Phoenician coast, was really two cities, the old Tyre on the mainland, and the more important new Tyre on a small island half a mile out with walls soaring 150 feet high, straight up from the sea, making it seemingly impregnable. (See map lower left.)

Nebuchadnezzar had laid siege to the city for 13 years, without success. When the Tyrians refused to surrender and even killed Alexander's messengers and threw their bodies from the walls, Alexander vowed to capture the city at all costs. He started dismantling the old city and cutting down the forests to use as material to construct a mole or causeway, connecting the mainland to the island. Thinking he was out of his mind, the Tyrians did not take him seriously, until they noticed he was making strong progress.

They sent ships to either side of the mole, to harry the workers with archers and slingers, successfully killing many of them. Alexander countered by building two enormous wooden towers on wheels and placing them at the end of the mole. Inside them, bowmen and light catapults, shielded by leathern screens, rained down arrows and stones on the ships. The Tyrians responded by rigging a ship full of naphtha, igniting it and steering it into the towers, burning them down, and shooting arrows at the workmen. Even the mole, partly made of wood, burned, and was filled with corpses.

Undaunted, Alexander built new towers, while having the mole's width doubled to 200 feet. The work involved in filling the area with rocks was unbelievably laborious as the water got deeper and the currents more turbulent.

Yet he doggedly persisted for seven months while at the same time recruiting ships and more men from Cyprus and nearby cities, inevitably building a fleet three times larger than the Tyrian fleet, while acquiring thousands of mercenaries and volunteers to help with the work.

He eventually reached the new city with the mole, breached its walls and conquered the city. He severely punished the Tyrians by crucifying 7,000 men of military age, and enslaving the remaining 30,000 citizens. He found very little resistance from other cities after making an example of the Tyrians. The mole he built, in 332 B.C., is still there today, transforming the island into a peninsula. ✦

politically correct egalitarian "fairies" has been relentless. Nothing could be further from the truth. In ancient Greece, homosexuality was punishable by death. Democracy was considered by nearly all political thinkers as the worst form of government. There is an ocean of difference between a republic—government by an elite—and a democracy. Only propertied white males were allowed to vote in Greece.

The many distorted lies and half-truths about Alexander and Greece in general have been systematically foisted on us repetitively through seemingly unrelated sources for a long time now with poisonous effect.

Statue and bust of Alexander the Great in the Istanbul archeological museum. The marble bust was found by archeologists working at Pergamum.

As a result, the unsuspecting public, unaware that the same sources of propaganda run through all the diverse outlets of information, education and entertainment—yet unwilling to believe "conspiracy theories" —are readily accepting of these warped interpretations of history without realizing that at the same time they are allowing their ideals to be tarnished bit by bit until they are left with no sense of identity and no sense of pride in the idols and role models they once admired.

A propaganda expert once said: "If you want someone to do what you want, don't tell them what to do; tell them who they are."

Our heroes and our ideals define our imagination of ourselves. They are our inspiration and guiding stars. They define who we are. If we lose our sense of who we are, we can easily be led to think we are something else—something the propagandists find more malleable to their own interests.

It should be considered our duty, in light of what the giants of our race have contributed to our civilization, to prevent the tarnishing of their legacy by being portrayed as sexual perverts or psychopaths or drunks or genociders. They have done infinitely more than we can ever hope to do to promote the ideals of our Western civilization.

We must not allow those who seek to destroy our civilization to blaspheme their names, especially since their kind has only produced liars, cheats and criminals. Alexander the Great was, and will forever remain, great—despite the propaganda.

A NOTE ON SOURCES:

Plutarch, of course, is a key source. Diodorus, the Sicilian historian of the first century B.C., wrote about Alexander. Arrian, a Roman historian of the early second century A.D., also wrote about the famous Greek leader. Finally there was Marcus Junianus Justinus (appearing in the genitive as M. Juniani Justini), also of the second century, and an anonymous Latin work of the same period known as *Historia Alexandri Magni*. Using these sources, one can discern who Alexander really was. ✦

Peter Papaherakles is a Greek-American who has been living in America for more than 40 years. A nationalist thinker, he is currently the outreach director for American Free Press newspaper in Washington, D.C. Pete is also an extremely talented artist, who can be commissioned for portraits, cartoons and other illustrations. Reach him care of The Barnes Review, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or email him at peteafp@gmail.com.

ENDNOTES:

1 In the movie, Alexander himself wears mascara on a regular basis, as do Hephaestion and another general, Cassander. Alexander's servant/lover Bagoas, a eunuch, is a full-blown transvestite. If one looks closely, there are fleeting scenes throughout the movie, especially during festivities, of men passionately kissing, androgynous creatures caressing, and even King Philip's second wife appears to really be a man in "drag." Alexander is portrayed as a big promoter of multiculturalism, miscegenation, homosexuality and even masochism. His simian looking wife Roxanne, who has zero personality, pulls a knife on him while they are in bed for the first time, and puts it against his throat, threatening to end his life. Alexander tells her he loves fearless women like her.

2 "Although for various time periods such relationships were temporarily tolerated, they were certainly not widespread."—Lewis and Rhenhold, 1966.

3 "[I]t is also noteworthy that ancient Greek and Roman law made homosexuality punishable by death."—Will Durant, *Life of Greece*, 1939.

4 "Alexander's sexuality has been the subject of speculation and controversy. Nowhere in the ancient sources is it stated that Alexander had homosexual relationships, . . ."—Wikipedia.

5 "Alexander married twice: Roxanne, daughter of the Bactrian nobleman Oxyartes, out of love, and Stateira, a Persian princess and daughter of Darius III . . . as a matter of political interest. He apparently had two sons, Alexander IV of Macedon by Roxana, and, possibly, Heracles of Macedon from his mistress Barsine; and lost another child when Roxanne miscarried at Babylon. . . . Apart from wives, Alexander had many more female companions. Alexander had accumulated a harem in the style of Persian kings, but he used it rather sparingly, showing great self-control in pleasures of the body."—Wikipedia.

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The Truth About the 'Monotheistic' Hebrew Religion

GENERATIONS HAVE BEEN LED TO BELIEVE the Israelites or Hebrews were the original monotheists. But evidence suggests they were not monotheistic at all. Instead, they worshiped a number of gods. And their religion was not original with them, but came from the ancient Egyptians and others. Many, if not all, Hebrews worshiped such gods as Seth, Typhon and even Satan (Revelation 2:9, 3:9, among others). Here is a fascinating, uncensored history of the true origins of the Hebrew religion.

BY HARRELL RHOME, M.DIV., PH.D.

This article is part of a project in biblical Revisionism that is crucial in several ways. First of all, it is important to know the truth about a period of the ancient past that still impacts us today. Secondly, the Old Testament (or Torah) stories are declared by many clergymen to be actual history. Spokesmen for all three major so-called "Semitic" or "Abrahamic" religions (Judaism, Christianity and Islam) say this.

As honest, that is to say Revisionist, historians, let us consider the following proposition for a moment: What if the Old Testament actually has other origins than what we have been taught? Not only would this affect billions of believers and even unbelievers, but it also impacts current events and geopolitics.

The troublesome modern so-called "state of Israel" is not only predicated on the alleged recent history of the "Jewish holocaust," but its land claims are entrenched in the Old Testament tales. Is it possible the political expan-

Set, or Seth (later called Typhon by the Greeks), the long-snouted god in this picture, started out as beneficent, but later was made into an evil god. But for centuries Set had a following in Egypt. Some pharaohs were even named for him, e.g. Seti I. This fact undermines the racialist claims of the Afrocentrists, who imagine their "Egyptian ancestors" at war with "evil white Typhonian devils." Actually the Egyptians lumped the white Asiatics together with the dark Nubians as their traditional enemies and depicted both sets of foreigners succumbing to the pharaoh's might. Joshua ben-Nun seems to be the character devised by Hebrew scribes to tell the story of Pharaoh Seti I. (*Secrets of the Exodus*, Messod and Roger Sabbah.)

sionist movement called Zionism fastened onto what is essentially a body of folklore and astrological symbolism to justify their seizure and occupation of Palestine?

The facts about Bible origins are not a new revelation. This has been talked about and written about for a long time, but is largely ignored by the powers that be. [See THE BARNES REVIEW, May/June 2007, lead story.)

To say that the bible is theology, but not history, is a dangerous proposition. A few hundred years ago, you might have faced death for such beliefs, in both Catholic and Protestant realms. In some fundamentalist Muslim countries, the same thing can happen today. But, for the most part, these ideas are just ignored. Of course, tens of billions of dollars are harvested by various religions.

Join with me now for an alternative explanation of the Bible stories mistaken for history.

EGYPTIAN ORIGIN OF THE HEBREWS

To avoid lengthily citing the works of a host of scholars and writers, suffice it to say that much of the ancient Hebrew-Habiru religious ethos and mythos, indeed all its gods and goddesses, came from Egypt. The study called astrotheology teaches us that the origins of all religions come from ancient humans who studied and observed the heavenly bodies, including the Sun, Moon, visible planets and stars. This is portrayed particularly well in the 2008 documentary movie production *Zeitgeist,* as well as in, among others, the writings of D.M. Murdock (known as "Acharya S").

Much of the ancient Hebrew-Habiru religious ethos and mythos, indeed all its gods and goddesses, came from Egypt.

As Gerald Massey said: "The only satisfactory ethnological designation for a people like the Hebrews must be derived from a religion that had its rootage in mythology."

Massey also tells us, in his *Lectures,* c. 1900: "These and other matters pertaining to the astronomical allegory and the natural genesis of mythology were pre-existent in Egypt, and had been carried out over the world untold ages before a Palestinian Jew had ever trod the Earth."

In addition to Godfrey Higgins, Massey, Sir Richard Burton and more than a few other classic authors, researcher and metaphysician E. Valentia Straiton informs us greatly as to the true beginnings:

> The Jewish glyph[s] and the Hebrew language are not original, but borrowed from the Egyptian. . . . Hebrew is composed of hieroglyphs, symbols and myths of the Egyptians and their gods. The imagery, allegory and divinities found in old Hebrew writings are Egyptian and pertain to the Typhonian cult. The Jewish 'new' departure and developments were made out of the oldest of materials, originally made in Egypt, but converted into the historical by the Jews.

Straiton continues, quoting from his book *Celestial Ship of the North*, 1927 (republished by Kessinger Publishing, LLC; facsimile edition [January 1, 1992]) :

> [Aulus Cornelius] Celsus [c. 25 B.C.-c. A.D. 50] says: "The Jews were a tribe of Egyptians who revolted from the established religion." Their Jehovah [Yahweh; YHWH or innumerable other variations—Ed.] can be traced to the Great Mother [goddess].
>
> The Most High God of the Jews, El, Eloi, Elohim (plural) and Shaddai, coexisted with Jehovah. The Hebrew El was the male supreme deity. El is also the child. . . . He is also called the Lord of Hosts (or Angels) and was the greatest of all the gods, goddesses or divinities of the primal Seven in heaven, Jehovah, the Mother of the Seven Great Stars. The god of the Jews was frequently written in the Pentateuch as "She," but was changed to "He" after the divinity had changed sex.
>
> The names of Jehovah-Elohim are derived from the two words, each of which is male-female; "Jehovah," a compound of "Jah," male, and "Hovah" or Eve, female. Numerically Jehovah is the diameter of the circle and Elohim the circumference. Jehovah-Elohim was the mother of the seven elementary gods, combined in one divinity . . . one constellation.
>
> A seven-fold god is mythological, whether Jehovah or Iao-Sabaoth. Sevekh, the seven-fold, Ea with the seven arms, Ra with his seven souls, the Hindu Agni with the seven arms, the Gnostic Chnoubis with his [usually] seven rays, the Dragon with his seven heads, and El of the seventh planet, and many others, were the vehicles of many imaginings, and finally became converted into gods in relation to celestial phenomena, when "the gods were seen in their ideas as stars, and all their signs, and the stars were numbered with all the gods in them."

During his rule, Akhenaten oppressed the followers of the older religious beliefs of Egypt by banning all their gods and confiscating temples—looting them and closing them up. He removed all mention of the gods' and goddesses' names from all monuments and writing he could find; he even removed the word "gods" from the language. In place of the banished deities Akhenaten pushed his own god forward—Aten, symbolized by the solar disk. Akhenaten claimed this was a universal, omnipresent spirit and the sole creator of the universe. This stone block portrays Akhenaten as a sphinx, and was originally found in the city of Amarna/Akhetaten. This object is now located in the Kestner Museum of Hanover, Germany.

The "seven stars" or the "seven planets" as they were called, were the Earth and the most visible heavenly bodies: the Sun (Sol or Helios), the Moon (Luna or Selene), Venus/Aphrodite, Mars/Ares, Jupiter/Zeus and Saturn/Kronos. Over the eons, these became the "seven elementary gods," the various astrologically personified figures seen in all the primeval religions, including the Habiru-Hebrew tribes of Egypt.

As we see, the Hebrews definitely did not invent monotheism as claimed—far from it. Even Martin Luther, a skilled translator, sometimes let theology override his scholarship, such as in his limited translation of various words used for God, some of which are plural, while others emphasize feminine or goddess attributes. In truth, monotheism came from many sources, but especially from Pharaoh Akhenaten (Amenhotep IV). As we know, the Habiru-Hebrew wandering tribes learned a lot in Egypt, so they would have picked this up as well, eventually to become an essential element in their later religious repertoire.

German writer, F. Roderich-Stoltheim comments in his *The Riddle of the Jew's Success* (Leipzig, Hammer Verlag, 1927 [NY, Michael Santomauro, 2005]), pp 69-70:

> The contention that "the Hebrews invented monotheism—the one-god doctrine"—belongs to the domain of thoughtless phrases, all the more as most ancient Jewish documents recognize a whole line of gods, such as Elohim, El-Schaddai, El-Elyon, Adonai, Zabaoth, Jahwe etc.
>
> It was first of all Luther's translation—which was frequently extremely free—of these names by the universal designation "God the Lord," which is responsible for this semblance of Jewish monotheism.

> Moreover, it has been sufficiently established for many decades that the Jewish god has nothing to do with the Christian Father in Heaven, or the universal father of the Germanic nations. Jahwe . . . is the exclusive tribal god of the Hebrews: He has absolutely no desire to be the god of other peoples, for he persecutes the latter with unappeasable hatred, and assigns to his favorite the task of annihilating the remaining nations, or as Luther translates: "to devour them."

RITES AND RITUALS OF THE TEMPLE

As to the specific innermost beliefs, mysteries, rites and rituals of the temple, apart from the copious, cruel and bloody animal sacrifices, we know very little more. Of course, one need not read all that far into the Old Testament to realize that human sacrifice is also a part of their archetypal heritage.

Not surprisingly, their nomadic experiences came with the desert tribes from Egypt all the way to Canaan (Palestine), which they attacked and appropriated, and then to the Jerusalem temple. What came with them? In the desert, they are said to have carried the so-called Ark of the Covenant. If it existed, essentially this was what we might call "God in a box," where the mysterious Yahweh was supposed to reside.

Deeply imbued with the tenacious superstitions of the Nile, the stiff-necked race had become irritable rather than strong under the painful training of the desert.

The eminent explorer, ethnographer and linguist Sir Richard Burton speaks of Egyptian and even earlier Indian origins in his book *The Jew, the Gypsy and El Islam (*London, 1898, republished by Adamant Media Corporation [July 3, 2003]):

> . . . [A]nd the Hebrews, who claimed the most ancient as well as the noblest of pedigrees, could not tell the tale of their origin as a nation without elevating its simple estate by a hundred fables, and embellishing it with signs and marvels and wonders tending to the honor of the chosen people. . . .
>
> In one point, the lawgiver [Moses] miscalculated his powers. He had proposed making of his Hebrew followers a race of pure theists, a kingdom of priests . . . but the Hebrew mind was thoroughly unfitted to receive pure truth. . . .
>
> Deeply imbued with the tenacious superstitions of the Nile, the stiff-necked race had become irritable rather than strong under the painful training of the desert . . . none had the eyes to look steadfastly upon the unveiled light of revelation emanating from their leader and lawgiver. Finding after his return from temporary seclusion . . . his chosen people worshipping a molten calf, the god Apis, and *playing*—in other words, a scene of Egyptian debauchery—Moses broke in wrath the first Table [or tablet] of the Law. . . . Moses returned with a code (Exodus xxxiv) better fitted to the sickly and diseased condition of the Hebrew soul. Of this the proportion of the ritual to the moral is as 10 to two.
>
> It is a priestly system, a faith of feasts and sacrifices, of holy days and ceremonies purposely assimilated to those idolatries of Egypt with which the minds of the people were familiar but secured to the worship of Jehovah, their god. The lawgiver no longer disdained to borrow from symbolical religion, especially in the ceremonial worship, which at first he appears to have avoided. The ark and the tabernacle were old types among the Egyptians, memorials of their northern migration. The Urim and Thummim (Ra and Thenei) were the Sun and personified Justice, Light and Truth. The Elohim were Kneph and Pthah, the presiding spirit and the creative intellect of the Supreme. The Spirit of God that moved upon the face of the waters is again the deity Kneph.
>
> The silence with which Jehovah was to be adored appears to be an idea borrowed from Amon Ra, the Unutterable Word, similar to the Hindu "aum," which must never be spoken of man.
>
> The Tree of Life [central to the Kabala], whose fruit made gods of those who tasted it, was a mere symbol, long before the day of Moses, incorporated in the Indian and Egyptian mythologies. It survived in the Christians' early belief, and has even left its traces in the Tuba or Paradisiacal Tree of El Islam. The cosmogony of Moses may be traced to the same origin.

As to what was actually done deep in the interior recesses of the temple, the bloody and cruel sacrifice of animals may have been all the priests and adepts dared to show the ordinary worshippers.

We must conclude that the innermost esoteric Hebrew beliefs and rituals were polytheistic ("pagan") in nature, conflicting greatly with the overt monotheistic mythology.

Other rituals rooted in Egypt would have been acted out, and serpent adoration and healing by snakes was widespread.

Beyond this, I see no reason to speculate further, but if you wish, you can read more in the Old Testament about various horrors, "ethnic cleansings" or holocaustings of Palestinians and others, torture and other assorted atrocities, and decide for yourself what even more sinister secrets the temple inner sanctum might have contained. When we take a closer look, we see that the Bible contains very little about the real doctrines and dogma of the Hebrew priests and adepts, who knew the truth about the origin of their beliefs and practices.

A PROTO-TALMUD

Valentia Straiton tells us that "Philo, the most industrious and devout Jew of his race, recognizing the true nature of all sacred writings, treats the Pentateuch as allegorized and symbolical. The Pentateuch was written on papyrus by a scribe's pen from the ancient hieroglyphics, which were carved in stone. It is known that the Pentateuch arose out of the older primitive documents by means of a supplementary one. The real Hebrew Bible was a secret volume, unknown to the masses, and is far more ancient than the Septuagint."

There must have been a proto-Talmud from eons ago, compiled by the Hebrew-Habiru priests, Levites and scribes, intended only for the inner circle of elders, adepts and initiated "chosen ones."

The Septuagint, of course, is the Koine Greek version of the texts, translated between the third and first centuries B.C. It is still considered to be a useful rendering of the known and extant Hebrew scriptures of the day, including some books not included in the later Old Testament and even the Apocrypha. However, it seems that more than this was involved in preserving the secret traditions and lore, some of which were later taken into the Talmud and Kabala.

As did Rudolf Bultmann about the Christian gospels, both Miss Straiton and I postulate that a "Q," a *Quelle,* a source*,* a foundation document in common, must have existed. This "secret supplementary volume" as she describes it would have included both the oral and the already-written traditions, with commentary.

Among other things, this preserved the original Egyptian pagan legends and lore. We could call this a proto-Talmud from eons ago, compiled by the Hebrew-Habiru priests, Levites and scribes, intended only for the inner circle of elders, adepts and initiated "chosen ones."

CONCLUSION

To claim, as do the three great Semitic religions, that the mostly astrologically based mythos found in the Torah, the Christian Bible and the Koran are factual historical and scientific accounts is not a seriously sustainable position. These scriptures should first and foremost be considered as theology. What is more, to create a nation-state solely based on myths and misrepresentations is a dangerous fallacy.

Massey tells us: "It is *not* the ancient legends that tell us lies. The men who created them did not deal falsely with us by nature. All the falsity lies in their having been falsified through ignorantly mistaking mythology for divine revelation and allegory for historical truth."

Many books and articles have been, could be, should be and will be written on all these matters, but what you have here sufficiently presents a reasonable and straightforward alternative explanation of the Bible's Old Testament legends and lore. ✦

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The Demise of Christian Populations In the Mideast & Around the Globe

Persecution of Christians around the world is on the rise, and not by chance. Christians, Muslims and others—including Jews—got along relatively well in most of the world for centuries. But then along came political Zionism—powered by the holocaust myth and the 9-11 false flag operation—and the kowtowing of Washington to Tel Aviv, causing Jews and Christians to become widely resented for the oppression and murder of Palestinians and others. The Tel Aviv-Washington axis, and the Bush-Obama wars against Middle Easterners, have led to Christians being branded anti-Muslim, inevitably resulting in a backlash. It is ironic that Christians are even being persecuted in Israel, the country of their supposed allies, but this "alliance" is a one-way street. It is high time, and past time, to pull U.S. troops out of Afghanistan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and over 100 other lands around the globe and stop meddling in affairs that are not our own.

By John Tiffany

Across the Middle East and elsewhere around the globe, Christian churches that helped shape the intellectual life of the regions for, in some cases, centuries are facing persecution. As a result, their congregations are dwindling at a staggering rate in some countries.

Iraq is a case in point and mirrors the problems facing Christians in many nations. During the Saddam era, Christians, numbering 800,000, made up 3% of the Iraqi population and represented a significant element of the professional classes. Today, their numbers may be closer to 300,000 because of persecution, which has included the burning of places of worship, abductions, kidnappings, rape and murder. Recently, six churches were attacked, leading to fears that, as the U.S. completes its pullout, Christians will be in even greater danger. Since the start of the U.S. invasion in 2003, Christians living in major centers like Mosul in the north, as well as the capital Baghdad and Basra in the south, have witnessed some of the worst sectarian terror and insurgent violence. Many within the Christian community relate the persecution of Christians in Iraq to the rise of militant Islam, which they say was inflamed by U.S. policy in the region, especially by the Iraq invasion and by America's unqualified support for Israel. The Tel Aviv-Washington axis in particular has proved a significant factor because it has led to Christians being branded as pro-Israel.

During Saddam Hussein's reign, Christians in Iraq felt more secure than their counterparts in Egypt, Iran, Sudan, Syria, Lebanon or Eritrea. Saddam's foreign minister, Tariq Aziz, was Christian, as were other insiders in the regime. The largest Christian denomination, the Chaldeans, embraced Iraqi national unity under the Baath Party, but when the party was outlawed by the U.S. authority in Iraq it had the effect of making Christians the targets for Shiite mobs. In the ensuing years since Saddam's overthrow, the Chaldean community has fallen from 400,000 members to less than 200,000, though some estimates indicate an even steeper decline.

The striking thing about Christianity in Iraq is the prominent place it held for centuries in the Arab world. It can trace its roots to the apostle Thomas and his cousin Addai. In the centuries immediately after Christ, Christians brought much Greek and Roman learning to Arab culture and a wide range

This old Palestinian Christian woman literally upholds her faith despite pressure from the Jewish state to become an apostate. A deep-rooted prejudice developed over the centuries in Judaism in a series of confrontations with Christianity. Father Pierbattista Pizzaballa, Franciscan custos of the Holy Land, offered strong criticism to a new proposed loyalty oath to Israel, not as a state per se, but as a Jewish state. The oath would primarily affect Palestinian Muslims and Christians. "It's an unjust law because in the Middle East, as also in Israel, the separation of state and church doesn't exist, and then in this very intricate identity complex it creates very strong and also unjust hardships, because it's an injustice to make someone who is not a Jew declare fidelity to Jewish principles," he said.

of Christian communities became assimilated into Arab life. From Arab academic centers, much of the learning Christians promoted found its way back to Europe.

Just over a century ago Christians made up 20% of the population of the Middle East, but that figure has dwindled dramatically to 5% and is steadily decreasing. Recent data suggest that as many as 2 million Arab Christians have fled the area in the last 10 years. The majority settled in Europe, and the remainder joined communities in Australia.

Even Israeli-occupied Bethlehem, the traditional birthplace of Christ, which not long ago had a majority Christian population, has plummeted to less than 50%. It is also a fact that 20% of Palestinians were Christian at the end of the 19th century, but that figure is now closer to 2%. Several factors can be attributed to the decline of Christianity within the Palestinian community, including the Palestinian-Israeli conflict with its persecution by the Jews and more recently the rise of Hamas.

The result has been a negative impact on the number of professing Christians in Israel and Occupied Palestine, including, of course, the war-torn Gaza Strip. Israeli government and Jewish religious authorities carry on a constant campaign of persecution against parents who send their children to Christian schools. The Jews are concerned that their children might grow up to be Christians.

For the Zionists, the Palestinian Christians represent an obstacle to their plan to create a Jewish state in Palestine that would be 100% Jewish. In 1948, the Zionists expelled 100,000 Christians from Palestine. During the 1948 war, Zionists destroyed and profaned Christian churches, convents and institutions throughout the Occupied Territories of Palestine.

During the 1967 war, Israeli forces shelled and damaged many churches in the old city of Jerusalem and the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem.

Israeli forces opened the Church of the Holy Sepulcher to Jews, who poured into the holiest place in Christendom indecently dressed, behaving disrespectfully, joking, singing and pouring pharisaic hatred and insults against Christianity and Jesus.

Israeli authorities censor all films and plays to prevent mentioning the name of Jesus Christ. The Zionists reflected with their action their deep-felt hatred of everything Christian embedded in the Jewish ideology. Testimony shows this hatred goes so deep that the Zionist authorities removed the international "+" sign from mathematics textbooks because of the resemblance of the plus sign to the Christian cross. A similar war is carried on by the same forces against Islam. (See jerusalemites.org.)

The Roman Catholic archbishop of Baghdad, Jean Benjamin Sleiman, is on record predicting that we may be witnessing the extinction of Christianity in Iraq and across the region as conservative and fundamentalist forms of Islam limit religious freedom. His point is supported by the continued persecution of Iraq's ancient Mandaean Church, which is linked to a special reverence for John the Baptist. Before the U.S. invasion in 2003, the 70,000-member church represented the smallest Christian denomination in the country and led a peaceful existence. Its followers spoke Aramaic, the language once spoken by Jesus, and many of them were professionals. Now only 5,000 remain, the rest having fled to Europe and the United States. In the past six years, they have suffered hundreds of attacks, resulting in 167 of them being killed. Hundreds were also kidnapped for ransom and tortured. On April 19, 2009, three Mandaean jewelers in Baghdad were murdered in their shops and three others seriously wounded.

"Just over a century ago Christians made up 20% of the population of the Middle East, but that figure has dwindled dramatically to 5% and is steadily decreasing."

The most sizable Christian congregation in the Middle East is the Coptic Church in Egypt, which has between 8 and 10 million members, many of whom feel they are facing increased persecution. It is reckoned there could be more than 10 million Copts, but that is difficult to ascertain because the church is not allowed to carry out a census. Copts are kept under close surveillance by the state, which fears Muslims might convert to Christianity. A Muslim who becomes Christian faces serious retribution from the state and from his or her family. Copts are discriminated against in the government jobs sector, and their churches are regarded as state property. While every school in Egypt has a mosque, there are no prayer centers for Christians within any of the country's educational institutions.

The problems Christians face in the Middle East can also be found elsewhere in nations like Indonesia, Turkey, Nigeria and Pakistan, which have large Islamic populations. In Pakistan a Christian's testimony in court carries less weight than that of a Muslim, making it easy for Islamic extremists to attack Christians without worrying about being found guilty in the courts. In recent months, Christians have been killed and seriously injured in parts of Pakistan, and churches have been burned down after fiery statements by Muslim clerics denouncing Christianity. In Indonesia, Christians have been forced to hold services in their homes because the state has refused applications for the building of churches. In Myanmar, once known as Burma, public ceremonies and gatherings by Christians are illegal.

For Christians across the globe the 21st century has not brought much hope in respect of the right to worship. In Eritrea, thousands of Christians have been held without trial. In Sudan Christian girls have been whipped for wearing pants. In the Republic of Maldives, an island chain in the Indian Ocean, which is a popular tourist destination, the situation is tense. Islamic authorities there have made it a crime to possess a Bible. Christians in the Maldives meet in secret to pray, risking arrest, torture and lengthy prison terms.

Even in usually tolerant India, Christians have occasionally been subject to attacks and seen their churches burned by Hindu and Muslim mobs (sometimes Muslims posing as Hindus). In fairness, it must be pointed out that the Hindus say they have often been persecuted by the Christians (as well as by the Muslims). Hindus naturally object to the missionary activities of Christians, which they feel endangers their unique and ancient culture.

Hindus have not forgotten how in 1510, the Portuguese Christian Alfonso de Albuquerque seized Goa, where he started a reign of terror, burning "heretics," crucifying Brahmins, forcibly converting the lower castes, razing temples to build churches upon their sites and encouraging his soldiers to take Indian mistresses. Goa was a colony of Portugal for 450 years until liberated by the Indian army in 1962. Incidentally, Christians have been present in India since about A.D. 40, but they coexisted peacefully with the other Indian faiths until the Portuguese arrived.

In Kosovo, Muslims say they have been persecuted by Christians; and historically Muslims and others were persecuted in Spain and elsewhere by Christians. Of course, many people were killed as heretics and believers in alternative religions by Christians in Europe and elsewhere, historically. Thousands of Cathars and perhaps millions of people accused of being witches have been killed; even Catholics were killed by other Catholics in the "crusade" against the Cathars. Followers of Odin and Thor and other polytheistic deities were persecuted by Christians; Charlemagne is estimated to have holocausted some 4,500 "pagan" Saxons in his drive to force Christianity on them.

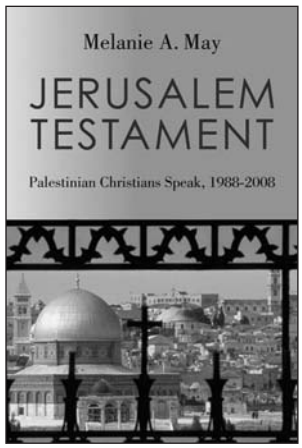
In America there was the Waco holocaust of one Christian group, and many other violent incidents. American churches must toe the line or lose their tax-exempt status. Churches that incorporate, which is nearly all of them, thereby submit to government regulation.

China can also be a very bad place for Christians (see www.christianpersecution.info/china.php) and other believers (notably the Falun Gong and Tibetan Buddhists).

But Communist North Korea remains probably the most dangerous place in the world for Christians. Estimates of the numbers of Christians who have disappeared within the closed regime since 1949 range from 200,000 to 300,000, with more than 1,500 churches razed to the ground. To this day, anyone caught with a Bible faces years, if not decades, in a gulag. Nevertheless, it is believed close to half a million North Koreans continue to worship Christ, in secret. ✦

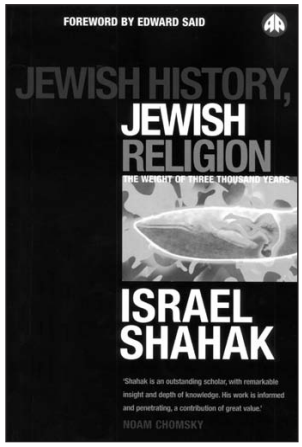
John Tiffany is assistant editor of TBR and has been interested for many decades in diverse ethnic groups and their history, around the world. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in biology from the University of Michigan. He is also a copy editor for American Free Press.

Suggested Reading on Related Topics . . .



Jerusalem Testament: Palestinian Christians Speak, 1988–2008

The heads of Christian churches in Jerusalem and the Holy Land speak. Their voices cry out for the dispossessed in Palestine, including thousands of Christians. In *Jerusalem Testament*, Melanie May explains how, in 1988, the once-divided Christian churches of Jerusalem begin to speak with a common voice. May reproduces 68 total statements of Palestinian Christian leaders from 1988 to 2008. She provides a historical introduction for each period, documents her points through extensive notes, providing ample context for readers unacquainted with the critical events of this span. The religious leaders are crystal clear that violence, from either side, cannot lead to peace—but neither can discriminatory Jewish policies and unilateral solutions. Their message stands in sharp contrast to what they hear from the Israeli government, an approach which in 1996 the church leaders condemned." May's record of faithful testimony ends in 2008. Between then and now, the situation has deepened in its gravity. There appears to be no end in sight to what the church leaders refer to as a "spiralling drama of reciprocated violence." Recent gestures to ease the Gaza blockade reveal protracted suffering. The expansion of Israeli settlements and the separation barrier belie any quick end to the occupation. Softcover, 190 pages, #557, *$22.*


FOREWORD BY EDWARD SAID
JEWISH HISTORY, JEWISH RELIGION
THE WEIGHT OF THREE THOUSAND YEARS
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'Shahak is an outstanding scholar, with remarkable insight and depth of knowledge. His work is informed and penetrating, a contribution of great value.'
NOAM CHOMSKY

Jewish History, Jewish Religion

By Israel Shahak. To the author, a former professor at Hebrew University in Jerusalem and a former inmate of Bergen-Belsen, the ideology of Israeli racial separatism and supremacy is unacceptable. It will lead not only to the destruction of the Palestinian people, but also the Jews themselves. The tone of racial superiority found in quotations from the Talmud is disturbing. Softcover, 120 pages, #246, *$23.*

Order from TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. TBR subscribers may take 10% off the list prices above. Add shipping and handling. Inside the U.S. add $5 on orders up to $50. Add $10 S&H on orders from $50.01 to $100. Add a flat $15 S&H on orders over $100. Outside the U.S. please email TBRca@aol.com for best S&H to your nation. You may also order at www.barnesreview.com.

AN UNVARNISHED LOOK AT AN AMERICAN ICON

Abraham Lincoln: America's Marxist Tyrant?

WE ALL LEARNED THE USUAL STORIES about old "Honest Abe," said to be "America's greatest president." But much new evidence now coming to light is forcing a reevaluation of this "face on Mount Rushmore." In this article you will see that Lincoln came closer to being an outright Red tyrant than any other U.S. ruler. [See related story, TBR, Jan./Feb., 2008 "Communist Hand Behind the War of Northern Aggression."—Ed.]

BY DEANNA SPINGOLA

James Ford Rhodes claimed, when writing about Lincoln: "Never had the power of a dictator fallen into safer and nobler hands."[1] The 622,000 souls, from both the North and the South, who perished during Lincoln's fratricidal invasion of the South might disagree with Rhodes's conclusion.

Brian Danoff wrote:

> Some see Lincoln as a virtual dictator, others as an icon of democracy; some see him as a revolutionary, others as a conservative; some as a civic humanist, others as a kind of Christian theologian. What then are we to make of [the] disparate interpretations of Lincoln and Machiavelli? First of all, we should notice that the debate about Machiavelli to a large extent parallels the debate about Lincoln. Like Machiavelli, Lincoln has been construed as both a cynical pragmatist and as a lover of liberty. And like Machiavelli, Lincoln has been associated with republican government, on one hand, and with authoritarian government, on the other.
>
> Lincoln can legitimately be called Machiavellian, then, in part because we find in Lincoln the same paradoxical combinations that we find in Machiavelli.[2]

Lincoln's first official act was to appoint John George Nicolay, born as Johann Georg Nicolay in Essingen/Pfalz, Rhineland-Palatinate, as his private secretary. Nicolay was a clerk for the Illinois secretary of state, where he managed the election records when Lincoln was nominated for president. He was a one-man transition team when Lincoln moved into the White House. William Stoddard, Nicolay's assistant, asserted Nicolay had "vast power for good or evil, which is placed in the hands of a man constantly in the president's confidence, able at any time to 'obtain his ear,' sure to be listened to without suspicion or prejudice, and always in possession of current state secrets."[3]

Nicolay persuaded Lincoln to hire John Hay as part of his personal staff. Hay, years later as President William McKinley's secretary of state, referred to the Spanish American War as a "splendid little war."

Hay and Nicolay both lived in the White House, were constantly on call and advised the president on many crucial matters. Nicolay was U.S. consul in Paris from 1865 to 1869. In 1881, Nicolay wrote *The Outbreak of the Rebellion*. Nicolay and Hay collaborated on Lincoln's official life story, which appeared in *The Century Magazine* from 1886 to 1890 and was printed as a 10-volume set. These cover-up establishmentarians also wrote *The Complete Works of Abraham Lincoln* and edited *Lincoln's Works*, a 12-volume compilation. The "official" versions of all state

events surrounding the so-called "Civil War" and the political puppet who instigated it were concealed and whitewashed.

The Christian South was one of the first victims of the international financiers after the publication of the Communist Manifesto. Lincoln issued an executive order, dated April 15, 1861, which called for an aggregate number of 75,000 men to put down a purported rebellion, a situation that could have been negotiated. In another proclamation, dated April 19, Lincoln imposed a blockade on the ports of the seceded states—contrary to The Constitution and the law of nations except when governments are embroiled in war.

On April 20, 1861, Lincoln ordered 19 vessels to be added to the Navy. On the same day he directed Secretary of the Treasury Chase to advance him $2 million of unappropriated funds to give to three private citizens in New York "to be used by them in meeting such requisitions as should be directly consequent upon the military and naval measures necessary for the defense and support. . . ." On May 3, he asked for 42,034 volunteers, to serve for a period of three years. He further enlarged the Army by 23,000 men and the Navy by 18,000, in a blatant usurpation of legislative powers.

Under the blockade, ships and cargoes belonging to private parties could be confiscated and retained. On July 13, 1861, after seizures had taken place, Congress convened and retroactively approved of all actions, proclamations and presidential orders: the war, the embargo and the plundering of private property.[4]

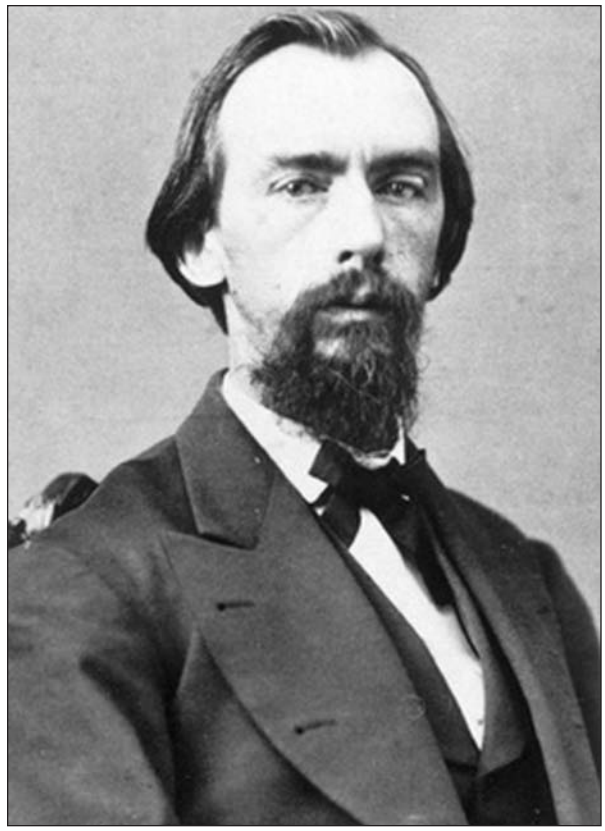
This was not the only plundering practiced by the Union. As loyal Southerners, the Louisiana sugar planters supported the Confederacy and accepted a leading role in the secessionist movement, sending delegates to the convention. Most Southerners, including the sugar planters, thought the slaves would continue to labor, the young would fight the battles, and England and France would finance the war. The conflagration, when it began, was far away from their state. The 1861 and 1862 crops were abundant. Unfortunately, with falling sugar prices and the war, they were unable to market their 1862 crop.

New Orleans surrendered and was occupied on May 1, 1862. Some plantation owners and their families fled, leaving their homes vulnerable to plunder by squatters, Confederate deserters, runaway slaves and Northern troops. The remaining sugar cane rotted. Others stayed and were still subject to pillaging.[5]

On April 27, 1861, President Lincoln had suspended habeas corpus in Maryland and in parts of some Midwestern states. He suspended habeas corpus on May 10, 1861 in Florida, without any political repercussions. Lincoln didn't feel the need to suspend habeas corpus in other Confederate states because he claimed the Southerners who seceded had relinquished all civil liberties!

Rep. Clement Laird Vallandigham, congressman from Ohio from May 25, 1858 to March 3, 1863, wrote a letter to the editor of *The Cincinnati Enquirer* and sent copies to a dozen Democratic journals, including *The Dayton Empire* and *The Crisis*. Vallandigham, branded as a traitor, reviled Lincoln for suspending the writ of habeas corpus without congressional sanction.[6] He blamed Lincoln for what he called a coercive war. He deplored "the surging sea of madness" wherein Americans were "butchering each other."[7]

Lincoln's dictatorial regime instigated military trials for civilians in Missouri, which were condemned by the U.S. Supreme Court. Countless Missouri civilians were arrested and tried in these tribunals.[8] Lincoln apparently viewed The



JOHN GEORGE NICOLAY

When Lincoln became the Republican Party's candidate for president on May 18, 1860, he selected John George Nicolay (1832-1901) to serve as his private secretary, a position that afforded him vast power and put him in possession of many important state secrets.

Constitution as an obstacle to his political aspirations. Vallandigham, an Ohio Democrat, supported states' rights, and Lincoln intended to silence this support. On May 1, 1863, under the auspices of Gen. Ambrose Burnside's Order No. 38, Vallandigham was arrested for speaking against the war. He was brought before a military commission and condemned to confinement.[9] Arrests and federal retribution were most frequent in states under military authority.

Abandoned plantations in the South were subject to federal confiscation, to be sold or leased for "non-payment of taxes." Many blacks opposed such policies—they equated ownership of land with freedom. They had worked the land all their lives, and they felt that it was theirs by right. But ex-slaves had no voice and few rights. Prior to January 1, 1863, the effective date of the Emancipation Proclamation, plantation owners kept their land and their slaves by simply renouncing their Confederate loyalties when Union troops occupied the area in question.[10]

Federal authorities seized large properties, especially the estates of those who played a primary part in the secession movement or who acted as Confederate officers and officials, like Judah Philip Benjamin, the Confederate States of America secretary of state. Braxton Bragg and Richard Taylor, both generals in the Confederate armies, lost their properties.

The war predictably disrupted the entire labor force. Slaves escaped to the unfamiliar experience of freedom, which often put them into more dire circumstances, especially if they happened to attach themselves to a unit of Union soldiers, who typically treated them worse than they were treated by the plantation owners.[11]

Lincoln, like other presidents since, justified his actions on the basis of necessity. He said, "necessity knows no law" when referring to his questionable actions during the war. Lincoln, allegedly in order to restore the American republic and to implement "a new birth of freedom," brutally seized power. He once told his audience that they must worship the laws of the republic:

> Let every American . . . swear by the blood of the revolution never to violate in the least particular the laws of the country, and never to tolerate their violation by others. . . . Let every man remember that to violate the law is to trample on the blood of his father and to tear the charter of his own and his children's liberty. Let reverence for the laws . . . become the political religion of the nation.[12]

JOHN HAY (1838-1905), close friend of John George Nicolay. Both became private secretaries to Lincoln, all through his presidency. Together they brought out in 1890 their hero-worshipping *Abraham Lincoln: A History* (10 vol.), planned since 1861.

Apparently, his remarks pertained to his alterations of the law, and he expected an idolatrous reverence for any actions, constitutional or not, taken by the central government.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL MEASURES

On April 4, 1864, President Lincoln said:

> I did understand . . . that my oath to preserve The Constitution to the best of my ability imposed upon me the duty of preserving, by every indispensable means, that government, that nation, of which that Constitution was the organic law. . . . I felt that measures, otherwise unconstitutional, might become lawful, by becoming indispensable to the preservation of The Constitution, through the preservation of the nation.[13]

Those unconstitutional measures to preserve The Constitution included raising an army and declaring war without congressional approval, suspending habeas corpus, calling for hundreds of military arrests without due process of law, incarcerating thousands of people who opposed the war and the unlawful military invasion of the states.

At the end of 1864 Karl Marx, as head of the International Workingmen's Association, or First International,

sent a letter to Lincoln congratulating him on his reelection; it was signed by the Central Committee. In his letter, Marx referred to America's working class and slavery. In February 1865, Charles Francis Adams, the U.S. ambassador to the Court of St. James from 1861 to 1868, told Marx that President Lincoln had received his letter and appreciated its sentiments. Adams told Marx: "[Your words] are accepted by him with a sincere and anxious desire that he may be able to prove himself not unworthy of the confidence which has been recently extended to him by his fellow citizens, and by so many of the friends of humanity and progress throughout the world."[14]

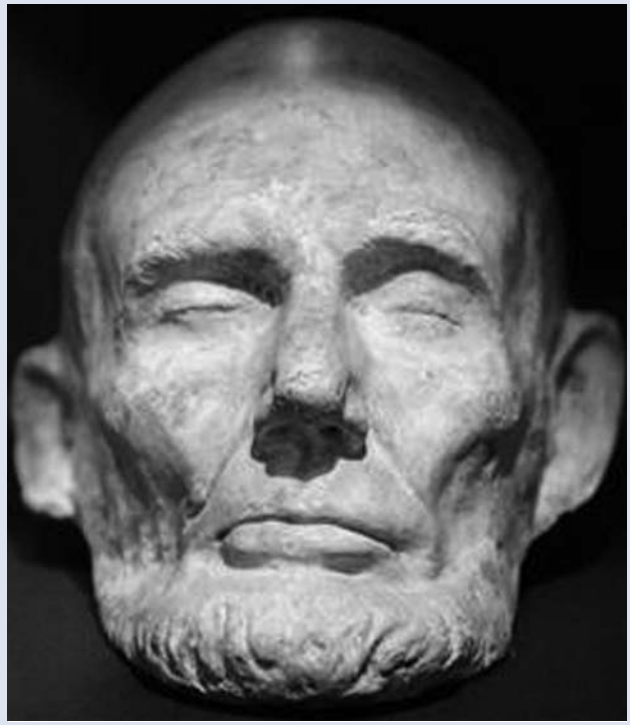
British statesman Benjamin Disraeli said:

> I have always looked upon the struggle in America in the light of a great revolution. . . . Whoever may be young enough to live to witness the ultimate consequences of this civil war will see, whenever the waters have subsided, a different America from that which was known to our fathers and even from that of which this generation has had so much experience. It will be an America of armies, of diplomacy, of rival states and maneuvering cabinets, of frequent turbulence and probably of frequent wars.[15]

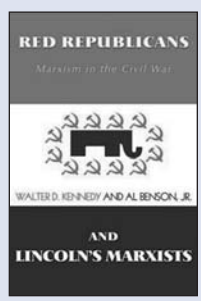
The Springfield, Massachusetts *Republican*, a wartime newspaper, envisioned that Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation would produce "the greatest social and political revolution of the age."[16] Historian Otto H. Olsen characterized Lincoln as a revolutionary because of his direction of the nation.[17] Lincoln's war of 1861-1865 was the beginning of deadly total wars, where citizens and private property are targeted, throughout the world.

Lincoln repeatedly said that the right of revolution, the "right of any people" to "throw off, to revolutionize, their existing form of government, and to establish such other in its stead as they may choose," was "a sacred right, a right which, we may hope and believe, is to liberate the world." The Declaration of Independence, he insisted often, was the great "charter of freedom" and, in the example of the American Revolution, "the world has found . . . the germ . . . to grow and expand into the universal liberty of mankind."

Lincoln championed the leaders of the European revolutions of 1848. In turn, a man who knew something about those revolutions, Karl Marx, praised Lincoln in 1865 as "the single-minded son of the working class" who had led



Red Republicans and Lincoln's Marxists: Marxism in the Civil War



NEW! Was Abraham Lincoln influenced by Communism when the Union condemned the rights of Southern states to express their independence? It's shocking to think so. But that's precisely what Walter D. Kennedy and Al Benson Jr. assert in this book. The pair completely reassess this tumultuous time in American history, exposing the "politically correct" view of the War for Southern Independence as nothing less than the same observation announced by Marx himself. During the American Civil War, Marx wrote about his support of the Union Army, the Republican Party and President Lincoln himself. In fact, he named the president as "the single-minded son of the working class." In addition to shedding light on this little-known part of our history, Kennedy and Benson also ask pertinent questions about the validity of today's federal government and why its role seems so much larger than ever before. Softcover, 269 pages, #569, *$25* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H. Order using the form at back or call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge to major credit cards. See also www.barnesreview.org. Above, a life mask of Lincoln crafted by Clark Mills, and completed in February 1865 in Washington.

his "country through the matchless struggle for the rescue of an enchained race[18] and the reconstruction of a social world."[19]

Lincoln had repeatedly, through the years, made clear his belief in the inferiority of the blacks versus the superiority of the whites. The emancipation and the war were not about equality for the blacks, a group Lincoln thought should be deported. But the blacks were useful for the socialist propaganda machine. Both Marx and Lincoln, in their public speeches, used the blacks as well as the poverty stricken to further the socialist agenda. The war, unlike the European revolutions of about that time, turned out to be a very successful Marxist revolution, thanks to Abraham Lincoln.

Three Russian historians discovered several letters from Marx published in *Die Vienna Presse*, for which Marx was a correspondent during the "Civil War." The original appeared in *Die Presse* on October 12, 1862, shortly after the Emancipation Proclamation. Marx said:

> Lincoln is a figure *sui generis* in the annals of history. . . . He always gives the most significant of his acts the most commonplace form. . . . And this is the character the recent proclamation bears, the most important document of American history since the founding of the union, a document that breaks away from the old American Constitution, Lincoln's manifesto on the abolition of slavery. . . .
>
> In the history of the United States and in the history of humanity, Lincoln occupies a place beside Washington . . . everything of significance taking shape in the New World makes its appearance in such everyday form. . . . The ordinary play of the electoral system bore him to its summit . . . a man without intellectual brilliance, without special strength of character . . . Never yet has the New World scored a greater victory than in this instance, through its demonstration that, thanks to its political and social organization, ordinary people of good will can carry out tasks which the Old World would have to have a hero to accomplish.[20]

Lincoln was shot April 14, 1865 and died the next day, on April 15. His principal objective in executing the war was to maintain and strengthen federal power and strip states' rights, or as Machiavelli uttered, *mantenere lo stato*. Lincoln's goal paralleled Machiavelli's emphasis on maintaining the state, whatever the cost in other people's blood.[21] At least 622,000 soldiers were slaughtered during the fratricidal war, and approximately 50,000 civilians were targeted and slaughtered in the South. [See item on page 27 for more.—Ed.]

Only two battles were fought in the North: the bloodiest confrontation of the war, in Sharpsburg, Maryland, and in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. This writer's great grandfather, a poor farmer from North Carolina, was killed at Sharpsburg, leaving a wife and two little girls. The more secular North invaded the more Christian South and waged total warfare against men, women, children and animals. Farms and homes were torched; all food production was deliberately destroyed. Women and girls, both black and white, were raped and murdered.

The more secular North invaded the more Christian South and waged total warfare against the men, women, children and even the animals.

Military occupational governments were established in the vanquished South and functioned as a reign of terror. This occupation included federal judges, federal courts and federal prisons. Southerners who protested against these unconstitutional indignities were frequently executed without benefit of trial. Federal insane asylums were established for other dissidents who escaped execution.[22]

Northern carpetbaggers swooped into the South and bought up land for pennies on the dollar. International bankers, the Lehmans, the Baruchs and other Rothschild emissaries, swindled Confederate widows and orphans out of their savings, their possessions and their lands. Federal power was now absolute, with the military "Reconstruction" of the South, an occupation zone, where constitutional procedures were ignored while the Southerners were stripped of their holdings. Impoverished survivors had to make a living out of whatever meager means were left to them.[23] It was the beginning of all modern warfare and military occupations like the current wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, total wars—where civilians—men, women and children—are targeted for slaughter.

The dictator Lincoln was memorialized as a hero, complete with a statue sitting on a fasces-decorated throne (designating absolute authority) in a commemorative temple in

Washington. His face is sculpted on Mount Rushmore, and his image appears on the five-dollar bill and the penny. Media pundits, deceptive politicians, indoctrinated government educators and naïve, ignorant citizens credit him with saving the country, when in fact, he destroyed its constitutional foundation. ✦

ENDNOTES:

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22 *The Secret Holocaust*, Eustace Mullins, July 8, 2009, 4-5. http://www.fourwinds10.com/siterun_data/history/zionism/news.php?q=1247102782

23 *Ibid*.

Deanna Spingola is an avid reader, appreciates Revisionist history and has a huge personal library. She says: "Americans and others have a right to know the truth about the treasonous tyrants who have sold them out." Her web site is: www.spingola.com. She is the author of *When the Power Elite Rules, a Study in Imperialism, Genocide and Emancipation.* She has been on several radio shows and lives in the Chicago area. Join her email list to receive notification of new articles: spingolaspeaks-subscribe@yahoogroups.com

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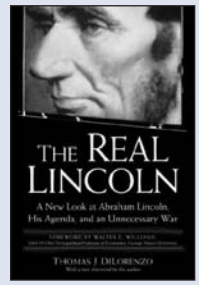

The Real Lincoln: A New Look at Abraham Lincoln, His Agenda and an Unnecessary War. By Thomas J. Dilorenzo. The author makes hamburger out of sacred cow. Dilorenzo shows Lincoln as he truly was, a mentally unstable despot bent on dragging the nation into years of bloody, unnecessary fratricide. A side of Lincoln few ever knew existed is exposed for all to see. The book argues convincingly that Honest Abe was a calculating politician who subverted The Constitution, disregarded states' rights and achieved the closest thing to a totalitarian dictatorship yet seen on U.S. soil. Worse than FDR. Softcover, 361 pages, #427, ***$16.***

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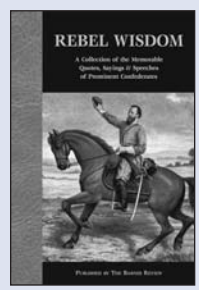

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The Battle of Big Bethel:

Bethel—Not Bull Run—First Land Battle of the Civil War

INTRODUCTION

THE FIRST, NOW GENERALLY FORGOTTEN, battle of the War for Southern Independence was fought not at Bull Run but at Big Bethel Church, Va., in the area of Tabb and Hampton, Virginia, between the Union forces of Gens. B.F. Butler and Ebenezer W. Pierce and the Confederates under Gen. John B. Magruder and Col. Daniel H. Hill, First Regiment, North Carolina Volunteers. It was a clear victory for the new nation of Dixie.

Though a comparatively small affair as viewed in the light of subsequent events, it was a real land battle and not just a skirmish such as the so-called Battle of Philippi of June 3, in what is now West Virginia, which went badly for the Southern cause.

At the time of its occurrence, "Big Bethel" was thought to be a great battle, and news of it was flashed all over the country, it being the subject of comment in every household. In the South it was an affair of considerable importance, inasmuch as it sent the first gleam of sunlight through the dark cloud of war that overspread that section, while in the North it served to convince people the Southerners were in earnest about setting up a nation of their own.

Here is an account of that fateful conflagration, written by Col. Hill himself.

BY COL. DANIEL H. HILL

In obedience to orders from the colonel commanding, I marched on the 6th instant [June 1861—Ed.] with my regiment and four pieces of Maj. Randolph's battery from Yorktown, on the Hampton road, to [Big] Bethel Church, nine miles from Hampton. We reached there after dark on a wet night and slept without tents. Early on the morning of the 7th, I made a reconnaissance of the ground, preparatory to fortifying.

I found a branch of Back River on our front, encircling our right flank. On our left was a dense, almost impassable wood, except about 150 yards of old field. The breadth of the road, a thick wood, and narrow, cultivated field covered our rear. The nature of the ground determined me to make an enclosed work, and I had the invaluable aid of Lt. Col. Lee, of my regiment, in its plan and construction.

Our position had the inherent defect of being commanded by an immense field immediately in front of it, upon which the masses of the enemy might be readily deployed. Presuming that an attempt would be made to carry the bridge across the stream, a battery was made for its especial protection, and Maj. Randolph placed his guns so as to sweep all the approaches to it.

The occupation of two commanding eminences beyond the creek and on our right would have greatly strengthened our position, but our force was too weak to admit of the occupation of more than one of them. A battery was laid out on it for one of Randolph's howitzers. We had only 25 spades, six axes and three picks, but these were busily plied all day and night of the 7th and all day on the 8th. On the afternoon of the 8th I learned that a marauding party of the enemy was within a few miles of us. I called for a party of 34 men to drive them back. Lt. Roberts, of Company F, of my regiment, promptly responded, and in five minutes his command was *en route*.

I detached Maj. Randolph with one howitzer to join them, and Lt. Col. Lee, First Regiment, North Carolina Volunteers, requested, and was granted, permission to take command of the whole. After a march of five miles they came across the marauders busy over the spoils of a plundered house. A shell soon put the plunderers to flight, and they were chased over New Market Bridge, where our little force was halted, in consequence of a considerable body situated on the other side.

Capt. George W. Wilson's Company E, Second Regiment, New York Volunteers, carries the body of Lt. John T. Greble (1834-1861) from the field at the Battle of Big Bethel amidst withering fire from Confederate forces.

Lt. Col. Lee brought in one prisoner. How many of the enemy were killed and wounded is not known. None of our command was hurt. Soon after Lt. Col. Lee left, a citizen came dashing in, with the information that 75 marauders were on the Back River road.

I called on Capt. McDowell's company (E), of the First Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers, and in three minutes it was in hot pursuit. Lt. West, of the howitzer battalion, with one piece, was detached to join them, and Maj. Lane, of my regiment, volunteered, dispersed and chased the wretches over New Market Bridge, this being the second race over the New Market course, in both of which the Yankees reached the goal first.

Maj. Lane brought in one prisoner. Reliable citizens reported that two cartloads and one buggy-load of wounded were taken into Hampton.

We had not a single man wounded or killed. Col. Magruder came up that evening and assumed command.

On Sunday, June 9, a fresh supply of tools enabled us to put more men to work, and when not engaged in religious duties the men worked vigorously on the entrenchments. We were aroused at 3 o'clock on Monday morning for a general advance upon the enemy, and marched three and a half miles, when we learned that the foe, in large force, was within a few hundred yards of us. We fell back hastily upon our entrenchments and waited the arrival of our invaders. Lt. Col. Stuart, of the Third Virginia regiment, having come with 180 men, were stationed on the hill on the extreme right, beyond the creek, and Company G, of my regiment, was also thrown over the stream to protect the howitzer under Capt. Brown.

Capt. Bridges, of Company A, First North Carolina Regiment, took post in the dense woods beyond and to the left of the road. Maj. Montague, with three companies of his battalion, was ordered up from the rear and took post on our right, being at the church and extending along the entire front on that side.

This fine body of men and the gallant command of Lt. Col. Stuart worked with great rapidity, and in an hour had constructed temporary shelters against the enemy's fire.

Just at 9 o'clock a.m. the heavy columns of the enemy were seen approaching rapidly and in good order, but when Randolph opened upon them at 9:15 their organization was completely broken up. The enemy promptly replied with his artillery, firing briskly but wildly. He made an attempt at deployment on our right of the road under cover of some

houses and paling. He was, however, very promptly driven back by our artillery, a Virginia company—the Life Guard—and companies B and G of my regiment. The enemy attempted no deployment within musketry range during the day, except under cover of woods, fences or paling.

Under cover of trees, he moved a strong column to an old ford some three-quarters of a mile below, where I had placed a picket of some 40 men. Col. Magruder sent Capt. Worth's company, of Montague's command, with one howitzer, under Sgt. Crane, to drive back this column, which was done by a single shot from the howitzer.

Before this a priming wire had been broken in the vent of the howitzer commanded by Capt. Brown, which rendered it useless.

A force estimated at 1,500 was now attempting to outflank us and get in the rear of Lt. Col. Stuart's small command. He was accordingly directed to fall back, and the whole of our advanced troops were withdrawn. At this critical moment I directed Lt. Col. Lee to call Capt. Bridges out of the swamp, and ordered him to reoccupy the nearest advanced work, and I ordered Capt. Ross, Company C, First Regiment, North Carolina Volunteers, to the support of Lt. Col. Stuart.

These two captains, with their companies, crossed over to Randolph's Battery under very heavy fire in a most gallant manner. As Lt. Col. Stuart had withdrawn, Capt. Ross was detained at the church, near Randolph's Battery. Capt. Bridges, however, crossed over and drove the zouaves out of the advanced howitzer battery and reoccupied it.

It is impossible to overestimate this service. It decided the action in our favor.

In obedience to orders from Magruder, Stuart marched back, and in spite of the presence of a foe 10 times his superior in number, resumed in the most heroic manner possession of the entrenchments.

A fresh howitzer was carried across and placed in the battery, and Capt. Avery, of Company G, was directed to defend it at all hazards. We were now as secure as at the beginning of the fight, and as yet had no man killed. The enemy, finding himself foiled on our right flank, next made his final demonstration on our left. A strong column, supposed to consist of volunteers from different regiments, and under command of Capt. Winthrop, aide-de-camp to Gen. Butler, crossed over the creek and appeared at the angle on our left. Those in advance had put on our distinctive badge of a white band around the cap, and they cried out repeatedly: "Don't fire."

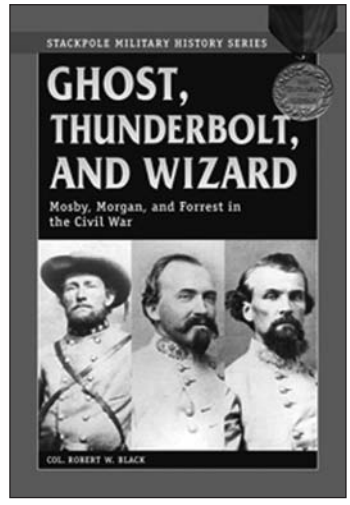
This ruse was practiced to enable the whole column to get over the creek and form in good order. They now began to cheer most lustily, thinking that our work was open at the gorge, and that they could get in by a sudden rush. Companies B and C, however, dispelled the illusion by a cool, deliberate and well-directed fire. Col. Magruder sent over portions of companies G, C and H, of my regiment, to our support; and now began as cool firing on our side as was ever witnessed.

The three field officers of the regiment were present, and but few shots were fired without their permission, the men repeatedly saying: "May I fire? I think I can bring him." They were all in high glee, and seemed to enjoy it as much as boys do rabbit shooting. Capt. Winthrop, while most gallantly urging on his men, was shot through the

Ghost, Thunderbolt, and Wizard

Mosby, Morgan, and Forrest in the Civil War

By Col. Robert W. Black. Stories of adventure and danger behind enemy lines. Noted historian Robert W. Black turns his attention to a trio of the Confederacy's most famous raiders and cavalrymen: John Singleton Mosby, John Hunt Morgan and Nathan Bedford Forrest. Combining speed, mobility, boldness and innovative tactics, these three inspirational Rebel leaders struck critical blows against the Union during the Civil War, including Morgan's notorious 1863 raid that penetrated farther north than any other uniformed Confederate force. While not overlooking their flaws, the author makes his case that these three men revolutionized warfare and sees them as forerunners of the Rangers and Special Forces of the modern era. In fact, their strategic planning and tactical maneuvers are still being used by armies today! Softcover, 400 pages, #559, ***$20*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H. Use form at back to order or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge to major credit cards.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heart, when all rushed back with the utmost precipitation.

The fight at the angle lasted but 20 minutes. It completely discouraged the enemy, and he made no further effort at assault. The house in front, which had served as a hiding place for the enemy, was now fired by a shell from a howitzer, and the outhouses and palings were soon in a blaze. As all shelter was now taken from him, the enemy called in his troops and started back for Hampton. As he had left sharpshooters behind him in the woods on our left, the dragoons could not advance until Capt. Hoke, of Company K, First North Carolina Volunteers, had thoroughly explored them.

As soon as he gave assurance of the road being clear, Capt. Douthatt, with some 100 dragoons, in compliance with Col. Magruder's orders, pursued. The enemy, in his haste, threw away hundreds of canteens, haversacks, overcoats etc; even the dead were thrown out of the wagons. The pursuit soon became a chase, and for the third time the enemy won the race over the New Market course.

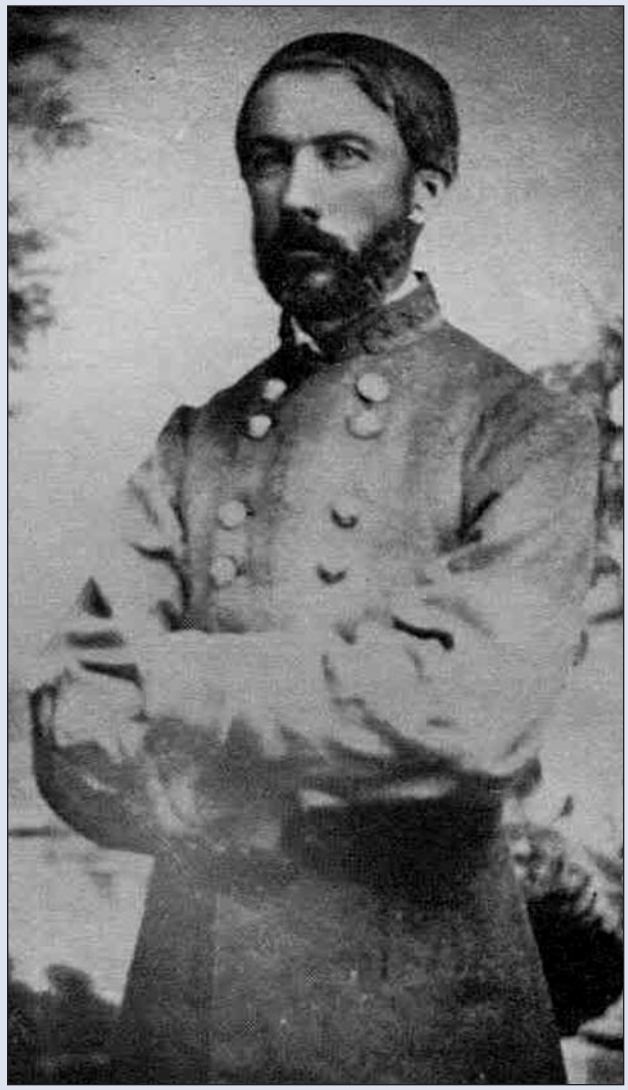
The bridge was torn up behind him, and our dragoons returned to camp. There were not quite 800 of my regiment engaged in the fight, and not one-half of these drew trigger during the day.

All remained manfully at the post assigned them, and not a man in the regiment behaved badly. The companies not engaged were as much exposed, and rendered equal service with those participating in the fight. They deserve equally the thanks of the country. In fact, it is the most trying ordeal to which soldiers can be subjected, to receive a fire that their orders forbid them to return. Had a single company left its post our works would have been exposed, and the constancy and discipline of the unengaged companies cannot be too highly commended.

A detachment of 15 cadets from the North Carolina Military Institute defended the howitzer under Lt. Hudnall, and acted with great coolness and determination.

The Confederates had in all 1,200 men in the action. The enemy had the regiments of Col. Duryea (zouaves), Col. Carr, Col. Allen, Col. Bendix and Col. Winthrop (Massachusetts), from Old Point Comfort, and five companies of Phelp's Regiment, from Newport News. We had never more than 300 actively engaged at any one time.

The Confederate loss was 11 wounded—of these, one mortally. The enemy must have lost some 300. I could not, without great disparagement of their courage, place their loss at a lower figure. ✦



Col. Daniel H. Hill (1821-89); brother-in-law of "Stonewall" Jackson. Hill served in the Mexican War, then became superintendent of the North Carolina Military Institute. After the Battle of Big Bethel, he was made a major general in July 1862 and was tasked with negotiating the exchange of prisoners with the Union Army. Hill fought at Sharpsburg, Maryland, then was sent to defend Richmond. Later, sent to aid Gen. Braxton Bragg at Chickamauga (September 1863), Hill recommended his dismissal for incompetence, but instead Jefferson Davis relieved Hill of his command. Next he went back into action, joining Gen. Joseph Johnston, commander of the CSA forces along the Mississippi in 1863, but they were unable to prevail and surrendered to William Sherman on April 26, 1865. After the war, Hill was president of the University of Arkansas and the Georgia Military Academy.

HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

CLEARING CAPTAIN KIDD'S NAME

Says BBC: The Scottish Parliament has been asked to support a campaign to clear the slandered name of Capt. William Kidd, hanged for piracy more than 300 years ago. Capt. Kidd had been appointed by the crown to tackle piracy and capture enemy French ships. In 1698, he looted an Armenian ship that was apparently sailing under a French flag. However, the captain of the ship was an Englishman, and Capt. Kidd was executed in London for piracy in 1701. American researchers Dan Hamilton and Chris Macort have been investigating the history of Kidd. They claim Kidd was set up by King William III, who wanted to appear tough on piracy but who also stood to profit from the goods Kidd seized.

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THE AMAZING PERSIANS

Although it vanished when Alexander the Great conquered it in the 4th century B.C., the influence of the Persian empire is still felt today. Think Benjamin Franklin invented the postal system? No, it was the Persians, thousands of years before. They also invented decent roads, an idea the Romans later borrowed from them, along with the idea of the postal system. Another Persian first was to divide the empire into satrapies, foreshadowing our federal system of states. The Persian empire was the largest ever seen up till then, stretching from India to northern Africa and west into part of Greece. See our lead story on Alexander the Great this issue.

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A FATAL LOVE OF TENNIS

The love of tennis proved fatal for Scotland's king almost 600 years ago. James I first discovered "*jeu de paume*"—an early ancestor of the sport—when imprisoned in England as a child from 1406 until 1424. When he was ransomed and returned to Scotland, James continued to play on his own court at Perth. But frustration over the number of balls the king was losing down a nearby sewer was to have tragic consequences. Scottish nobles who supported the claims to the throne of the offspring from Robert II's second marriage sent assassins to attack the king. James attempted to escape by jumping into a sewer that ran underneath his tennis court. But just days earlier, he had ordered the sewer to be blocked to stop his balls being lost down it, and he found himself trapped. His assailants quickly caught up with him, and James was stabbed to death.

Captain William Kidd welcomes guests aboard his ship while in New York harbor. Painting by J.L.G. Ferris.

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OBAMA MAKES THEM NERVOUS

According to a survey by *The Jerusalem Post*, only 10% of Israelis think Barack Obama supports their country sufficiently, while 46 percent think he is pro-Palestinian. Thus Obama is one of the most unpopular-in-Israel U.S. presidents ever. President George W. Bush, who launched wars of aggression against Iraq and Afghanistan, making him the most popular-in-Israel U.S. president, was approved by 88% of Israelis. In an interview on Channel 2 Israeli TV, Obama said he feels his Arabic middle name contributes heavily to his unpopularity in Israel. The fact is that Obama, for all his faults, is the first U.S. president in recent memory that makes Israel nervous.

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ISRAELI URANIUM HEIST

In 1965, over 200 pounds of weapons-grade highly enriched uranium vanished from the Nuclear Materials and Equipment Corporation (NUMEC) plant in Apollo, Pennsylvania. Evidence and popular lore suggest the material was secretly diverted to Israel for use in her nuclear weapons program, with or without the acquiescence of the U.S. government. A secret 1978 review of the affair was prepared for Congress by the GAO (then known as the General Accounting Office). It was recently declassified and made public, but the mystery only deepens. The Department of Energy and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission cooperated fully with the GAO, but the [CIA and the FBI] did not. "GAO was continually denied necessary reports and documentation on the . . . incident. . . . The lack of access to CIA and FBI documents made it impossible for GAO to corroborate or check all information it obtained," the GAO report said. "All investigations of the alleged incident ended with no definitive answer, and GAO found no evidence that the 200 pounds of nuclear material has been located," the GAO concluded.

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VANISHED GIANTS OF AUSTRALIA

Dromornis stirtoni, the Australian thunderbird, lived about 8 million years ago, at a time when the island continent was becoming drier. The largest bird ever known to have existed, related to ducks and geese, it stood 9-10 feet tall and weighed in at about 1,000 pounds, with a huge, powerful beak. No one knows what it ate, although it does not appear to have been a carnivore. Another vanished Australian beast is the marsupial tapir, *Palorchestes painei*, an odd-looking animal the size of a cow with a short, elephant-like trunk. It apparently ate trees, bark, roots and all. Four years ago a farmer down under found a trackway of a wombat-like diprotodon, the largest marsupial ever, the size of a rhinoceros. The footprints were about 100,000 years old. Also worthy of note was a kangaroo, *Procoptodon goliah*, standing 7 feet tall, and able to stretch its arms above its head to pull down tree branches to eat, and a marsupial lion, *Thylacoleo carnifex*, which stalked the open forest and scrubland in search of prey (probably including humans), weighing up to 350 pounds, with a fearsome thumb claw that could rip its prey wide open. Scientists are debating the causes of the extinctions of these remarkable creatures.

Zionism's Diplomatic Offensive Against Germany in 1933

WHEN THE SELF-APPOINTED LEADERS of world Jewry declared war against the National Socialists, Germany took little notice. But it should have. Had Hitler underestimated the organizational and financial power of the global Jewish community? It is a mistake many believe is still being made today.The following is from the highly respected Spanish Revisionist Joaquin Bochaca's book entitled *Los Crimenes de los Buenos (The Crimes of the "Good Guys.")*

BY JOAQUIN BOCHACA
TRANSLATED BY MARGARET HUFFSTICKLER

On April 3, 1933 the chancellor of the German Reich received a telegram along the following lines: "The qualified representatives of the undersigned organizations declare to the Reich government that they are determined to implement all possible means of economic and financial reprisals, and specifically to carry out a systematic boycott of German products, until all freedoms that have been taken from the Jews of Germany have been returned to them, and until all the rights enjoyed by the rest of the German citizens have been restored to the Jews in full."

Signing the document were representatives of the International League Against Anti-Semitism, the so-called Defense Committee for Persecuted Jews in Germany, the French Committee of the World Jewish Congress and the Association of Jewish Volunteer War Veterans.

An observation: Apart from the International League Against Anti-Semitism, which, although legally based in Paris, could claim a supranational character, and the Defense Committee for Persecuted Jews in Germany, whose members were almost entirely of German nationality or origin, the other two associations were undoubtedly French and therefore subject to French law. Their telegram, addressed to a neighboring head of state who was officially friendly—given that France maintained normal diplomatic relations with the Third Reich—and sovereign, constituted flagrant interference in the internal affairs of the same.

Imagine the international brouhaha that would have arisen if Adolf Hitler had decided to send a telegram to the president of France—or if the chief of the SA had written a telegram—announcing a boycott of French products in Central Europe because France had hosted Jewish refugees, who were political enemies of the "New Germany." Or if the queen of England—or the lord chamberlain of the Order of the Bath—had sent a telegram written in similar terms to Putin to protest the treatment by the Soviets of the Muslim and Kirghiz communities in Russian Turkestan.

REMEMBER THE WORDS OF ZIONISM'S FOUNDER

And another observation: These four Jewish organizations, with their attitude, corroborate—paradoxically—the assertions of Chancellor Hitler and Prof. Theodor Herzl (the founder of modern political Zionism) that "a Jew, no matter what his place of birth, is first, foremost and always a Jew." This Jewish solidarity has no parallel in the world. England has had—and has—differences with the Irish, but never has the Irish-American community in the United States, numerically far larger [42 million] than all of Jewry worldwide, threatened to boycott the British empire, nor has it intervened at all on a formal level, limiting its activity

America and 'the Boycott'

American Jewry organized a nationwide anti-Nazi boycott movement in 1933. Sponsored by the American Jewish Congress and the Jewish Labor Committee, the massive rally filled New York City's Madison Square Garden on March 15, 1933. Speakers included John L. Lewis (right), head of the CIO, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, head of the American Jewish Congress (left), and others. A few days later came the Jewish declaration of war against Germany: The March 24, 1933 issue of *The Daily Express* of London described how Jewish leaders had launched a boycott of Germany for the purpose of crippling her economy. It was only then that Germany struck back.

PHOTO FROM THE COLLECTION OF USC

to sending food and medicines on certain occasions to the Irish people.

The United States has had problems with Hispanic Cuba and Mexico, as well as America's own Puerto Rico, without necessarily therefore having problems with Spain. Never has a minority, throughout the length and breadth of world history, created as many problems as have the Jews, in the most diverse countries, with their sense of cohesion and racial solidarity that ignores borders and their official nationalities.

In August 1933 the World Congress of Zionist Organizations—which proclaimed itself, rightly or not, the representative of 7 million Jews scattered throughout the world, all allegedly faithful to Zionist ideals—met in Prague. This congress asked England to facilitate the migration of 3 million Jews to Palestine, then a British mandate. The British government did not take the hint. What is more, in spite of containing vast uninhabited and as yet uncharted territories in its empire (in Canada, Australia and Africa), it did not even offer an alternative solution to the Zionists.

The World Jewish Congress seized the opportunity to launch a violent diatribe against Adolf Hitler, who also did not take the hint, nor did he even present a formal diplomatic protest to the Czech government, which would have been perfectly justified.

At the beginning of 1934, in New York, Samuel Untermyer created a supranational organization entitled "International Boycott against German Products," which began to operate with notable efficiency. The Zionist Untermyer claimed to represent more than two dozen Jewish associations from 27 nations, whose members totaled 8 million. Untermyer moved, for years, through more than half the world—with discretion in some countries, without it in others, such as England, France and the United States. The German government would have been perfectly within its rights to present diplomatic notes of protest, but did not.

Almost simultaneously, the "National Conference of Jews and Christians," which met in New York under the dual chairmanship of the gentile Carlton J. Hayes and the Jew Roger W. Strauss, organized a boycott against German shipping lines and travel companies, as well as a committee to "monitor the activities of Americans of German origin in the United States."

'I WANT WAR'

Declarations against Germany and its government by Jewish persons of genuine rank and influence were innumerable. Rabbi Stephen Wise, a Zionist and a member of President Roosevelt's "Brain Trust," stated on May 8, 1933: "I support the holy war against Hitler. I want war!"[1]

Similar statements, although more veiled in form, were made by personages as prominent as: Louis D. Brandeis,

chief justice of the United States; Bernard Mannes Baruch, "proconsul of Judah in America"—a man who, although he was never voted on by the American people, possessed tremendous political power, being the "advisor," successively, to presidents Woodrow Wilson, Herbert Hoover, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry Truman, Dwight Eisenhower, U.S. Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr. and Samuel Rosenman—President Roosevelt's speechwriter.

Morgenthau had the frankness to declare war on Hitler even before the discriminatory measures of the National Socialist government against German Jews (the Nuremberg Laws of 1935, which revoked the citizenship of German Jews and forbade marriage or sexual relations between Jews and Germans) had been made public: "The United States has entered the phase of the Second World War."[2]

In France, the Jewish emigrés also stirred up the population, from hacks like Arnold Zweig to authors of standing such as Thomas Mann, through prominent scientists like Albert Einstein. Victor Basch, a Hebrew of French nationality who held the presidency of the "World Peace League," a crypto-Communist organization, grossly insulted Hitler and prophesied that, like it or not, he would have war within five years. Basch, a French citizen, was committing a crime according to the criminal code of his country of residence, by insulting a foreign head of state with whom his homeland maintained normal diplomatic relations. But the French judicial system left him alone.

"Morgenthau had the frankness to declare war on Hitler even before the 1935 discriminatory measures of the National Socialist government against German Jews."

The German Embassy limited itself to filing a formal protest, which the Quai d'Orsay did not deign to answer.

In England, a Captain Sean, a Jew, tore off a wreath that an emissary of Hitler had placed on a monument to soldiers killed in World War I, and threw it into the Thames. According to the Civil Code, the Criminal Code and that of Military Justice in force in the UK at the time, that captain should have gotten, at a minimum, six months in prison. Instead, a few days later he received a promotion. The minister of war for the empire was Hore Belisha, the first of his race to attain that rank.

The provocations were constant and served only to exacerbate the situation for the Jewish community in Germany. The National Socialists said, in fact, the same thing as Theodor Herzl, the father of modern Zionism, and many other great men of his race had asserted as well: the Jew is above all else a Jew, regardless of the nationality on his passport. The German government well understood that the protests of German Jews against National Socialism could create a current of sympathy among Jews around the world toward them and, consequently, of antipathy against the legal government of Germany. [Hitler, ruling the largest party in the German parliament, had come to power completely legally on January 30, 1933.—Ed.]

From the point of view of any patriotic Dutch, Belgian, French, English or Turkish citizen, it was unacceptable that a fellow citizen, by the mere fact of belonging to the Jewish minority, could involve his country of record in his group's quarrels with another country.

Here is the crux of the matter: According to both Hitler and Herzl, and according to both Goebbels and Chaim Weizmann, a German Jew is a Jew first and foremost, before he is a German. Hitler and Goebbels could not tolerate this in Germany, and, approved by a democratic majority of its people, they decided to officially place German Jews in the category which, in their view, was appropriate: that of being foreigners, to whom access was denied to certain positions and jobs and who—as foreigners—likewise were not required to fulfill certain obligations such as military service.

By reacting with such vehemence and unanimity, Jews throughout the world appeared to prove the Fuehrer right, and their attacks on Germany did nothing but worsen the situation of their fellow Jews still living in Germany. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 Edward Edmondson: *I Testify*, p 195.
2 *Portland Journal,* 12-11-1933.

Joaquin Bochaca, Esq. is undoubtedly the premier Revisionist author in the Spanish language world, which features Revisionist writers virtually unknown to English-speakers. Bochaca, an attorney with a hard-hitting prose, is also a literary theorist and translator of Ezra Pound from the English and Hermann Hesse from the German. He also speaks and translates French, but above all else, this Barcelona resident is a lover of Catalan and of his native Catalonia. This and other valuable articles by Mr. Bochaca have been translated by **Miss Margaret Huffstickler,** a talented linguist versed in several European languages. She is also a gifted vocalist.

AN IN-DEPTH LOOK AT A DEFAMED AMERICAN NATIONALIST

TYLER KENT: TRAITOR OR HERO?

WAS TYLER KENT A "TRAITOR" (as the court historians would have it) or a hero? We revisit this patriotic American whistleblower, who nearly saved America from the madness of World War II and deserves to be better remembered. In the March/April 2010 issue, TBR featured a short article about Kent. So many readers wrote us asking for more about Kent and his case, Prof. Ray Goodwin of Texas, who developed a friendship with Kent in the 1980s, has prepared this extensive package for your enjoyment.

Accompanied by a U.S. Customs official, American diplomat Tyler Kent, left, arrives back in the United States on the British freighter *Silver Oak*. Kent had been deported after serving five years of a seven-year sentence in Britain for spying. His conviction was for stealing secret documents and passing them to German agents while working as a cipher clerk at the U.S. Embassy in London. What Kent had found—correspondence between FDR and Winston Churchill (then merely the lord of the Admiralty in Britain) clearly pointed toward a plot to involve America in World War II on the side of the English. Churchill and FDR were thus guilty of treason. Had the truth about the case been made known to the U.S. public, Kent believed, FDR would have been impeached.

PHOTO BY KEYSTONE/HULTON ARCHIVE/GETTY IMAGES

BY PROF. RAY GOODWIN

We begin with an apology and corrections from our first story on Mr. Tyler Gatewood Kent (TBR, March/April 2010). I wrote that article from memory, convinced that my documentation, from some 27 years ago, was not available. Recently, however, I did find that documentation; and, though damaged in part, it is intact enough that I could research from it. I had the material in storage, along with much other material, for 11 years, and had not had ready access to it.

I thus uncovered what I needed, after much effort. Unfortunately some of my valuable books and papers were insect- and weather-damaged, but as I said, still usable.

First some corrections to the first article: Mr. Kent did not serve the full seven years of his sentence; he was released in December of 1945 by the British. Also: He was at home in his apartment when the British authorities smashed their way into the flat. And finally: Mr. Kent came to my home in August and November of 1984. At any rate, those errors do not detract from my message that Tyler Kent held information of ultimate importance in understanding the why's and who's of that tragic, watershed era.

Before I offer the information herein that comes from three sources (my personal conversations with Kent, two cassette tapes I recorded of his speeches to our small Victoria, Texas gathering, and the summer 1983 issue of *The Journal of Historical Review*) I offer this background to our meetings and personal exchanges.

I received the summer 1983 (Vol. 4, No. 2) issue of *The Journal of Historical Review* in the late spring of 1983. The issue was devoted to Roosevelt and war in Europe, 1938-

On December 4, 1946, former American diplomat Tyler Kent (1911-1988), second from left, arrives back in the United States after serving five years of a seven-year sentence in Britain for "spying." Kent had been convicted of stealing secret documents and passing them to "Nazi" sympathizers, while working as a cipher clerk at the U.S. Embassy in London.

PHOTO BY FOX PHOTOS/HULTON ARCHIVE/GETTY IMAGES

1940—origins and intervention. One of the three articles was "The Roosevelt Legacy and the Kent Case," by Kent himself. That article was a magnet to me, as I'd recently read John Howland Snow's *The Case of Tyler Kent*, published in 1946 and republished in 1962 and in 1982 by the Long House Inc., of New Canaan, Connecticut.

The IHR article was fascinating and included the information that Mr. Kent was currently living in my home state of Texas. I wrote the IHR and asked for Kent's address and was told they would forward my inquiry to him. Months passed with no response, and I assumed the man did not wish to be contacted.

Much to my pleasant surprise, I received a brief letter from Kent in fall 1983. He explained to me that he had been in the process of relocating from his home in Harlingen (deep south Texas, 190 miles from Victoria) to near Kerrville, in the hill country north of San Antonio—just a few miles closer to me. We began a correspondence that led to his driving to Victoria, his stay in my home, and his talks to our small gathering. The first of those was August 4, 1984, the second, November 17 of that same year. Fortunately, with his permission, I tape-recorded each speech. But it was our personal and private time together that I value most highly today.

By the time of his visit, I had been into Revisionist history regarding World War II and the holohoax for over 10 years. I had built a solid library of books by authors who deviated from the standard line about the causes of, and history of, World War II: David Hoggan, Elizabeth Dilling, Harry Elmer Barnes, Austin App and others. The bookshelf in my study was lined with pamphlets and books of that nature.

We were in my study, getting acquainted, and he stood and walked over to my large bookcase. He eyed the many references there, silently—then asked me, "Goodwin, have you read any of these?" Mr. Kent always referred to me by my last name, even in written correspondence up to the end—an indication, to me, that he rarely if ever got close and friendly enough to trust anyone. This made sense, in light of his ordeal and subsequent surveillance by the ADL and U.S.

Mussolini's Peace Plan Rejected

By Tyler Kent

It would be quite useless to me—an unknown person with no political "clout"—to have returned to the United States expecting hardboiled politicians to give any credence to my story unless I had positive documentation of my charges. I knew that taking documents from the embassy was, under all normal circumstances, a most reprehensible action.

On the other hand I did not begin to do so until I had become convinced beyond any further possibility of doubt that Roosevelt and his diplomatic agents were going to embroil us in a war against the wishes of a vast majority of the American people, whose opinions on that score had been made very plain in numerous opinion polls in the months just prior to the war and during the "phony war" period. Even the liberal interventionists admit the accuracy of these polls; what they most vociferously deny is that President Roosevelt deliberately tried to circumvent public opinion. I knew different. From my vantage point in the embassy, I was able to see the dispatches from there to the State Department and to and from other embassies around Europe. From every place the picture was the same: war and intervention.

"I hate war," said Roosevelt, but he was planning it. On September 3, 1939, just after the outbreak of war in Europe, Roosevelt said in a radio address: "We seek to keep war from our own fireside by keeping war from coming to the Americas. . . . This nation will remain a neutral nation."

At the same time, William C. Bullitt, U.S. ambassador to France and one of the principal implementers and architects of Roosevelt's interventionist policy, was bringing the strongest pressure to bear on the French prime minister, Edouard Daladier, and on his foreign minister, Georges Bonnet, to reject out of hand a last-minute proposal by Benito Mussolini to organize another summit meeting of European heads of state to head off the impending war. Bullitt—fully in concurrence with Roosevelt—wanted the war to begin, the sooner the better. Any concession to peacemaking efforts would only raise the unwelcome possibility that the war could be staved off.

Accordingly, Bullitt resisted any such efforts with all his powers of persuasion. In this he was aided greatly by Jules Lukasiewicz, the Polish ambassador, whose country had just been invaded and who was demanding French—and therefore also British—intervention. Bullitt and Lukasiewicz between them were able to dissuade the Daladier government from accepting Mussolini's initiative and thus ensured the outbreak of a major European war right on schedule.

Note: The above is from Tyler Kent's article: "A Retrospective," one of a number of reflective historical articles written by Kent during his lifetime.

government agents. His "trust level" was, understandably, extremely low.

It pleased me to reply (honestly), "Yes, sir, I have read every one of them."

Then, I suppose to test me, he picked one of the books and asked, "What did this author conclude about the real causes of World War II?"

I was able to quickly respond, and he replied only with a nod.

I asked him that evening about the narrative of his ordeal provided by John H. Snow, which I had recently read, and he said it was an accurate and fair account of what happened. We then proceeded to our place of meeting with the group, and I spoke for 20 minutes before giving my introduction of Mr. Kent. I will not forget the compliment he paid me when he reached the podium: He said, "With a speaker like Ray Goodwin, what do you folks need me here for?"

Thus began our personal relationship, which continued through his second visit to Victoria and subsequent exchange of letters. It was that second visit that made me feel very pleased, because as we sat in my study, he confided to me that he also had a personal library—and that upon his passing, he wanted me to have many of his books, pamphlets and personal papers. I was understandably proud, but astonished, and I asked him, "Why me?"

He answered, "Because I know you will read every one of the items, and that what is in them will not die with me."

To close this part of my narrative regarding personal contact with that wonderful gentleman, I do feel that part of what he was talking about leaving to me contained personal notes about those many decoded messages not only between FDR and Churchill, but embassy personnel in various nations of Europe to which he was also exposed. Mr. Kent and I continued a light correspondence via the mails (he never wrote any message longer than one page) until 1987. It was with heavy heart that I learned of his passing in 1988.

I wrote to Mrs. Kent, offering my sincerest condolences, and mentioned his statement to me that he wanted me to have much of his personal library—and never received a response. I thought, maybe his widow was too involved with the other things that have to be done when a death occurs; so I waited another six weeks, and wrote to her once more. The letter was not returned to me—and I never received a response. I do consider that a lost opportunity of a lifetime. I have no idea what happened to his books and papers, but I can speculate that with the ADL and U.S. government surveillance on him, that precious library was seized and may never see the light of day.

The following information, as stated previously, is compiled from the 1983 IHR article, the cassette tapes and my conversations with Kent. My hope is that one day, this man, Tyler Kent, will be accorded the status of which he is most deserving: that of a true patriot. May the efforts of the establishment to present him as a "spy for Germany" and a "traitor" be revealed for the lies that they are, and may his words lead us out of the darkness of wartime propaganda into the light of truth.

The screen of secrecy surrounding the Kent case was, and is, virtually impenetrable via establishment sources. The messages he copied were described by Justice Tucker, in passing sentence upon him, as "not involving any military matters." Thus there remained only political matters. As Mr. Kent stated, "These were so sensitive that the British told [Ambassador Joseph] Kennedy that there could be no public discussion of the documents in question."

Kent wrote that, "[T]he president had two henchmen in Europe whose function it was to make sure that war would be declared against Germany." Those two were William C. Bullitt in Paris and Anthony Dexter Biddle in Warsaw. Bullitt had been the ambassador in Moscow in 1934, and was full of enthusiasm for the "new civilization" being played out by Josef Stalin and the Bolsheviks. Bullitt became one of the most virulent anti-German warmongers, and Kent attributes this to his partly Jewish ancestry.

Kent told me the messages he deciphered revealed Bullitt was, at the directive of FDR, pushing the French and the Poles to shun National Socialist Germany's most conciliatory offers of resolution to the problems of Danzig and the corridor. Any concessions would raise the possibility that war could be avoided—a severe, unwelcome setback to FDR's plans to use war as a gimmick to get the United States out of the decade-long economic depression created by the

How FDR Caused WWII

This short extract is taken from Curzio Malaparte's "politically dangerous" book, *Coup d'Etat: The Technique of Revolution,* Ch. 3: "Order Reigns in Warsaw."

By Curzio Malaparte

President [Franklin] Roosevelt, his aide [Gen. Edwin Watson, a close confidant of the American president] asserted, wishes the Polish government to firmly resist any attempts on the part of Chancellor [Adolf] Hitler to arrive at a negotiated settlement over the question of Danzig and to stand firm. I was able to assure the general that the Polish government has no intention of bowing to pressure from Chancellor Hitler in this matter and would not yield an inch concerning Polish control over former German territories.

The general stated that the president was aware of our attitudes but made a very strong suggestion that the Polish government fight fire with fire, to quote directly, and openly defy Chancellor Hitler. The president has knowledge of groups of prominent Germans, many in high military and governmental offices, who are completely opposed to Chancellor Hitler and National Socialism and who would rise up against their regime at outbreak of a war.

Gen. Watson furthermore has shown me a copy of a draft treaty with the Soviet Union in which it is set forth that the Soviet army will join with the Polish army in attacking the Germans at the slightest provocation. The president has further suggested that such a provocation could easily be supplied by the Polish government and the ensuing aggression by the German forces would be countered by [Poland and the Soviet Union].

[Thus, FDR was suggesting a provocation to start a war in April 1939—31 months before Pearl Harbor, while assuring Americans that he was firmly against war and that their sons would not be sent to a foreign war.—Ed.]

Note: "Malaparte," actually an Austrian named Stuckert, was a writer for Italian newspapers. He wrote a book, *Coup d'Etat: The Technique of Revolution*, that was first published in 1932 by Dutton. This book was considered politically dangerous in the Depression years and was never reprinted. Malaparte had taken part as an observer during the Warsaw campaign and wrote from first hand experience. His excellent, but unknown, book deals extensively with the techniques of *coups d'état*. The sections on Trotsky and Stalin are of great historical value.

bankers. Mr. Kent's account demonstrates the powers of persuasion by Bullitt and mentions the invaluable aid of Polish Ambassador Jules Lukasiewicz. The two of them were able to dissuade the Edouard Daladier government of France from accepting Mussolini's initiative [see sidebar "Mussolini's Peace Plan Rejected" by Tyler Kent]—which thus ensured war.

To understand this period, one must study the "Count Jerzy Potocki papers"—which the Germans uncovered after the war started, and which shed considerable light on the other interventionist machinations of Bullitt. Though these papers are often cited as "forgeries" by establishment historians, Kent says they are all "quite genuine." He relates that "the substance of those papers was reflected in the dispatches which passed through the London embassy and were read by me in plain English." [I.e., unencrypted text, referred to as plaintext.]

FDR and his State Department, of course, claimed the Potocki papers were "forgeries" when the Germans revealed them after capturing Warsaw. The papers reveal the incriminating conversations between Biddle (U.S. ambassador to Poland), Poland's foreign minister (Jozef Beck) and Gen. Edward Rydz-Smigly, head of the Polish army.

The Potocki papers revealed the incriminating conversations between Ambassador Biddle, Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Beck and Poland's Gen. Edward Rydz-Smigly.

These conversations were reported to the U.S. State Department. With the outbreak of hostilities and the demonstration of the power of the German blitzkrieg, Biddle was assuring the Poles that American assistance would be shortly forthcoming, just as soon as FDR could stampede the American public and convince Congress to intervene.

At this point, Kent describes the "sublime hypocrisy" of FDR in a letter to President Ignacy Moscicki (in office 1926-39) of Poland to "mediate" the dispute with Germany. So, we have Biddle urging the Poles to fight and promising military assistance if they would, and FDR pretending to offer to mediate the dispute. Kent says the communiqués he decoded show FDR gave assurances to Chamberlain prior to the British "guarantee" to Poland in March of 1939 through the British ambassador in Washington, and a telephone confirmation was sent to Joseph Kennedy in London.

Kent's conclusion regarding these communications is that—to quote: "There would have been no Franco-British guarantee to Poland, and no World War II, without the previous American commitment."

Kent assured me that, "until politicians and historians no longer fear to tell the truth because of the menaces of the Jewish Anti-Defamation League," the real story of that era will remain the pack of lies that is taught in the schools as "history." He said the real reason for the war, from the British perspective, was to preserve a precarious balance of power in Europe, and that the communiqués he deciphered were strong evidence that the Lend-Lease program was a totally illegal circumvention of U.S. neutrality laws.

There is a ton of invaluable evidence in the Kent article from the Revisionist *Journal of Historical Review* (summer 1983) that would greatly aid one's understanding of the causes of World War II. The other articles in that particular issue are dedicated to uncovering the treachery that made a world war out of a European dispute, including those Potocki documents captured by the Germans after the invasion of Poland.

Did Kent reveal to me anything not already known about his ordeal? I do not know, but I do know that the material he intended to leave to me upon his death dealt with those traitorous communications he deciphered. Those messages were not limited to FDR and Churchill, but included traffic between various embassies and personnel in Europe and the USSR. Kent's conclusions—also the conclusions of numerous truth-seekers in Revisionist circles—may be summed up thusly: FDR and Churchill were warmongers of the first degree; that Germany tried its best to avoid a wider war and to accommodate the British; that the only winners of such a conflict would be the USSR and world Jewry; and that the perception by most of the world of the causes of World War II could not be further from the truth. ✦

Ray Goodwin, a Revisionist researcher and writer, is a native Texan who worked 21-plus years in chemical plants. He has an M.A. in history and has taught American history at the college level. Speaker at September 2006 First Amendment Conference in D.C., and at No More Wars for Israel Conference in Orange County in October 2007. Articles published include "Bias in Academia," TBR, July/Aug. 2007 and "Confessions of a Holocaust Denier," Sept./Oct. 2007. A racial-nationalist in orientation who enjoys animals, fishing, golfing, traveling and cooking, he is a regular performer on several music shows in Texas. Stadium announcer for all football games locally for 20 years; has announced playoff games in Astrodome (Houston) and Alamodome (San Antonio).

A REVISIONIST LOOK AT A PIVOTAL EVENT IN WWII HISTORY

Who Really Sank the *Athenia*?

KNOWING THE PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECT the contrived sinking of the liner *Lusitania* had on public opinion and how the loss of American lives helped tremendously in gaining support for intervention, the British lost no time in contriving a similar incident very early in World War II: the sinking of the *Athenia*, on September 3, 1939. Germany was falsely blamed. But anti-war sentiment was so strong the time that the ploy failed, forcing the warmongers to redirect their efforts toward concocting other provocations.

BY TYLER KENT

By the time the Ramsay suit[1] came to trial, I had already been languishing in a cell in the almost medieval Wandsworth Prison in London. I had gone on a hunger strike and was at that time in the prison infirmary. One morning, I was informed that some lawyers wished to see me.

Supposing them to be my own, I agreed to see them.

It turned out that they represented the London offices of *The New York Times,* and they wanted my help in defending the newspaper against Ramsay's suit. They showed me the defamatory article, and I saw immediately that it was a tissue of lies. I promptly told them to get out—which they did.

LT. FRITZ-JULIUS LEMP
Brutally tortured at Nuremberg for alleged part in sinking of *Athenia*.

Later I learned the article had been inspired by a Col. William Donovan.

Donovan was later appointed head of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) at the behest of Frank Knox, secretary of the Navy. Knox was one of those turncoats from the Republican Party who had leapt on the Roosevelt bandwagon. I was, of course, deprived of civil rights as a convicted person and could not sue on my own behalf, but *The New York Times* studiously avoided commenting on the Kent case thereafter.

One thing the embassy correspondence made abundantly clear was the truly desperate situation of the British after the Norwegian fiasco and on the eve of their tremendous defeat at Dunkirk whence the entire British army fled for their lives, leaving their weapons in the hands of the enemy. The British [ruling class] knew where they stood and told Roosevelt all about it. They knew that without direct military participation by America, they were finished in the war. All the pompous talk about "give us the tools and we'll finish the job" was pure Churchillian bluff, and the British knew it. But it provided Roosevelt with the propaganda weapon which enabled him to induce Congress to pass the "Lend-Lease" bill making the United States, in contravention of international law and our neutrality statutes, the "arsenal of democracy."

After the Norwegian fiasco, Winston Churchill became prime minister. This he did primarily because he could boast of his American connections and was able to convince those hidden powers behind the scenes that he was the best bet to get America into the war. Embassy correspondence left no

room for doubt that after Dunkirk the policy of the British was to hang on by the skin of their teeth until Roosevelt could get America into the war. He did his best in the Atlantic, but Hitler declined to take the bait. The British had, perforce, to wait until Roosevelt could get us in by the back door at Pearl Harbor. On several occasions we find Churchill threatening Roosevelt with the prospect of British surrender or, at least, some compromise with the Germans unless America came to the rescue and soon.

These messages are in sharp contrast to the public image of Churchill in his jumpsuit, cigar cocked in one corner of his mouth, prating that "We shall never surrender. We shall fight them on the beaches. We shall fight them in the streets," etc. All that was for the public morale, and we must all admit that Churchill was a fine actor. Perhaps he took lessons from Vic Oliver, his Jewish son-in-law, a vaudeville comic.

The British had not forgotten the role played by the sinking of the *Lusitania* in getting the United States into the earlier war. We now know the real story from British sources. A well-researched book entitled *The Lusitania* published in England a few years ago proved that the ship with its American passengers was deliberately sent to its doom by the British authorities. They knew positively that a German submarine was lying in wait for the liner off the southern coast of Ireland, and purposely failed to inform the *Lusitania*'s captain. The hulk of the *Lusitania* lies in comparatively shallow water and divers have examined it. Its holds have been shown to have been filled with contraband and its decks equipped with defensive weapons. This made it a warship and a legitimate target for the German submarine.

Knowing the psychological effect that the sinking of the *Lusitania* had on public opinion in the United States and how the loss of American lives helped so greatly in gaining

Above, an attractive survivor from the *Athenia* is shown talking to journalists after coming ashore at Galway, from the Norwegian tanker *Knote Nelson*, which rescued survivors. The English and American press wasted no time in their attempt to whip up war frenzy among the American and British populace. The *Athenia* had been allegedly torpedoed by a German submarine, but evidence points toward one of two Polish submarines operating in the area as the true culprit. The commander of U-Boat *U-30*, Lt. Fritz-Julius Lemp, was brutally tortured by authorities at the Nuremberg Trials at the end of the war until he "confessed" to being responsible for the sinking of *Athenia*. Much doubt still remains.

PHOTO: P011653/MIRRORPIX/NEWSCOM

Left, a survivor from the torpedoed ship *SS Athenia* is shown being helped to safety. The *Athenia* was allegedly torpedoed and sunk by a German U-Boat a few hours after the start of World War II. Much like the sinking of the *Lusitania*, the powers that be attempted to use the "useful disaster" to manipulate the public into support for war. In this case, Tyler Kent says, the public was not so easily swayed in America, still being ardently anti-interventionist. FDR, it appeared, would have to create a much larger event (Pearl Harbor) to get the predominantly pacifist public to support another world war. **At right**, a painting of the sinking of the British ship *Athenia* by artist Arthur J.W. Burgess.

PHOTOS BY FOX PHOTOS/GETTY IMAGES

support for intervention, the British lost no time in contriving a similar incident very early in World War II. This was the sinking of the liner *Athenia* in September 1939, when the war was only 24 hours old. Some 30 American lives were lost. However, the anti-war sentiment was so strong this time that the ploy failed in its object. The public more or less shrugged off the incident, saying in effect: "Stay out of war zones if you don't want to get hurt."

Now some very mysterious correspondence came to my notice at that time. It was from the office of the naval attache, a Capt. Kirk. By close questioning, Capt. Kirk had been able to ferret out of the British an admission that the *Athenia* might have been sunk on their own orders. Not that it was sunk by a torpedo from a British submarine. Rather, it was done by one of the two Polish subs, which escaped from the Germans and had come to England, where they were under the command of the British Admiralty.

It is true that a German U-boat commander [*Oberleutnant* Fritz-Julius Lemp of the *U-30*—Ed.] was forced by torture and intimidation to confess at the Nuremberg trials that he sank the *Athenia*. But such a confession is as credible as all the other confessions extorted by similar means.

[Note: When Grand Admiral Raeder first heard of the sinking of the *Athenia*, he made inquiries and was told that no U-boat was nearer than 75 miles from the scene of the sinking. He therefore told the U.S. *chargé d'affaires* in good faith that the German navy had not been responsible for the sinking of the British passenger liner.—Ed.] ✦

ENDNOTE:

1 *The New York Times* published an article on "Britain's Fifth Column" in July 1940 which claimed "informed American sources said that [Capt. Archibald Ramsay, member of Parliament] had sent to the German Legation in Dublin treasonable information given to him by Tyler Kent." The persons concerned as defendants in the original "espionage" case were Miss Wolkoff, Ramsay, his wife Mrs. Ramsay, Mrs. Christbel Nicholson (wife of an admiral) and Mr. Tyler G. Kent, a patriotic American. All except the last named were British subjects. Subsequently Ramsay sued for libel, resulting in a trial in July 1941 in which he asserted his loyalty to Britain, to clear his good name.—Ed.

Tyler Kent, the son of an American diplomat based in Asia was born in Manchuria (then controlled by Japan) in 1911. He died in Texas in 1988 following a remarkable career both behind the scenes and in the public eye. Educated at Princeton, the Sorbonne, the University of Madrid and George Washington University, Kent spoke French, Greek, German, Russian, Italian and Spanish. He entered into State Department service in 1934 and was posted to Moscow. Transferred to London to work as a cipher clerk at the American Embassy, Kent intercepted communications between U.S. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill which Kent (and many others) interpreted to be acts of treason on the part of the American leader. When Kent sought to expose FDR's intrigues, he was taken into custody and held by the British for several years until he was released in 1945. In later years Kent wrote and lectured on matters of public concern and became a friend of Willis Carto, the publisher of The Barnes Review.

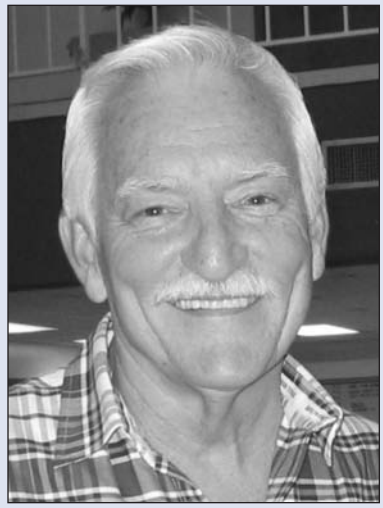
Who Is Demented?

A Speech by Tyler Kent Presented August 4, 1984

AS YOU SEE, EARLY IN THIS SPEECH, Kent refers to FDR as having a sort of dementia. Kent also felt that our fighting of World War II was certainly demented. But today, it is people like Kent and historical Revisionists who are perpetually labeled as "demented." So the title refers to the belief by Kent that World War II and all its aspects—alliance with the USSR, the holohoax etc—was a kind of mass "dementia." Most would agree, there definitely was dementia. But to whom did it belong? It belonged to FDR and the warmongers—not to the people like Lawrence Dennis, Charles A. Lindbergh, Kent and those who opposed that insane war, nor to those today who try to shine the light of truth on that "dementia."

INTRODUCTION:

Tyler Gatewood Kent was a decoding clerk who worked in U.S. embassies in Moscow and London. A historical figure, he was one person removed from Stalin, Churchill and FDR. His boss in London was Ambassador Joseph Kennedy. Kent was arrested in London in 1940 by the British and jailed until World War II was over. His knowledge of what was being exchanged between Churchill and FDR was a political threat to both, and he had to be silenced.



PROF. RAY GOODWIN

Tyler Kent informed this writer that ever since his return to the United States and his debriefing by the State Department and release, the Jewish Anti-Defamation League had kept tabs on him. He had to be discreet about what he said publicly, and what he might write—lest those champions of morality and justice would have him charged with treason as per his conditional release in 1945-46. Keep that in mind when reading his speech.

I began corresponding with Mr. Kent, and eventually met him in 1984. He delivered two speeches to our group of people anxious to meet him and hear his story. This is the first of two talks he presented in Victoria, Texas. The second was given November 17 of that same year. It was my honor and privilege to host Mr. Kent during his stay and to enjoy communicating with him and learning so much more about that era than is presented in textbooks. I taped both his talks on a small cassette recorder; over the years, those cassettes became forgotten and lost in a change of abodes for me. I just recently found them and was fascinated all over again to listen to his messages. There was one instance on the tapes in which I could not decipher a word or two, being with this first message, and it is marked below as "inaudible."

In this message, Kent talks of what happened to him and of the history he lived; in his second and shorter message, he discusses the Jews and their influence. I consider myself most fortunate to have known Kent personally and to have been given historical truths that unfortunately have not been available to the public until now, with this publication. ✦

—PROF. RAY GOODWIN

Tyler Kent's 'Dementia' Speech

By Tyler Kent

I'm not making a great formal speech. I'm not running for public office, and I'm not asking for votes—and I'm not going to bore you to death with a lot of stuff about what I am going to do in the next four years [this speech was delivered in an election year amid campaign speeches]. I'm just going to make a bit of an informal "fireside chat" like the president I greatly admire, Franklin Roosevelt [audience laughter]. And maybe I'll tell you a little something about what I learned while in the U.S. Foreign Service. I'm going to talk about the relationship between current history and the history of 40 and 50 years ago.

Many people think—and I'm not suggesting particularly this audience here—but a lot of people in the United States and around the world have an idea that what occurred 40, 50 years ago is ancient history, and "why fool with it, why bother with it—it is water over the dam, and let's get on with more current issues."

I am going to have to repeat here that the times we live in didn't just drop from the heavens, ready made; they are the result of what went on in the past. Forty or 50 years may seem like a long time when you consider just the lifetime of an individual, but as far as history is concerned, it is a very brief period.

One of the geniuses Franklin Roosevelt surrounded himself with was Sumner Wells. He was the assistant secretary of State all during the war years, and before the war years. This man made a very profound statement, and I have it documented; I know he is the one who said it. It is something we might consider quite obvious, and it is obvious, but it has to be repeated. Wells said you could only judge a foreign policy by its results. You can't take a foreign policy at the time it is enunciated and say, "Is this policy going to be successful or not?" because the person who advocates it says, "Yes, it is going to be," and somebody who opposes it for ideological or other reasons is going to say that it is going to be unsuccessful. Well, the proof of the pudding is in the eating; you have to wait and see what the policy does before you can say whether it is successful or not.

Sufficient time has now elapsed from the years 1937, '38 and '39, when American foreign policy was being formulated, so that we can say that this policy can be judged by its results. Was it a success, or was it not? It takes a lapse of time before these things become plain—though not in the case of the defeated nations, like Japan and Germany, because you could say, the moment Hitler died in the bunker in Berlin, that the Germans' policy was mistaken. It was mistaken, because it resulted in defeat. When the Japanese signed the surrender aboard the *Missouri* in Tokyo Bay, you can say their policy was mistaken, because it resulted in defeat.

Now, the policies of the United States were the policies of a country that was victorious in a war. Therefore, on the surface of it, it would appear these were marvelous policies, because we came out on top. On the other hand, let us look at what was the result of World War II.

> ***"You don't fight a war, at least, you shouldn't fight a war—if your policy is a correct policy—in order to change the internal regime of another country.***

The only possible justification for fighting a war—that is to say, in the modern world, when you are not out for booty—is to increase the security of the nation. You don't fight a war—at least, you shouldn't fight a war—if your policy is a correct policy—in order to change the internal regime of another country. That is outside of the scope of a sound foreign policy. But that is precisely the basis on which the propaganda whipping up the war feelings in the United States was based— "We can't stand the internal regime of 'Nazi' Germany—look at what they are doing. They are against civilization."

Having fought this war, and having crushed the so-called "Nazis," what is the result? Are we better off now? Is the country more secure today than it was in 1939, when the war started—not America's participation in the war, but when the war started, in 1939? And when I say "America's participation," I say formal participation. The United States entered the war when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor; we know all that; December 7, 1941. England and France declared war on Germany on September 3, 1939. However—and this is where my particular knowledge comes in—the United States had been fomenting this war for at

least two years prior to 1939.

From 1937, the United States was actually and actively participating in the preparations of World War II. The diplomats, on instructions from Franklin D. Roosevelt, were egging on the French and the Poles to resist German demands in Europe [keep in mind, these "demands" were for justice and adjudication of the harsh terms of the Versailles Treaty ending WWI]. Of course they [the diplomats and FDR] were doing this totally contrary to the neutrality laws of the United States, which had been enacted 1936-37. They had promised—they were promising—military—first economic, and then military—and political—support to these countries if they proceeded with their policies of building up alliances and their armed forces for the purpose of actually fighting Germany.

The Congress of the United States—and the feeling of the people of the United States during all those years—was to maintain strict neutrality. At the time of the Spanish Civil War, Congress—this is in 1936—passed very stringent and comprehensive neutrality laws that strictly limited the power of the president to aid either side. Polls taken of the population at that time showed that up to 83% were totally opposed to any foreign intervention, in Europe, the Orient or anywhere else.

Polls taken of the population at that time showed that up to 83% were totally opposed to any foreign intervention, in Europe, the Orient or anywhere else.

This, of course, frustrated Roosevelt. It did not stop him from instructing his diplomats all over Europe to do exactly the opposite of what the neutrality laws provided. This, he was doing in secret, in cahoots with the British.

Funny thing about the British. We had a revolution and got independence from the British, and the British in 1812 tried to take the United States back again. They were defeated. So from that moment on, British policy has been not to attack the United States but to manipulate the United States, and bend it to Britain's purposes. They had been extraordinarily successful at this.

As a matter of fact, the British were the initiators of the Monroe Doctrine. It wasn't really President James Monroe; it was suggested to Monroe, because Britain wanted to keep France and Spain, who at that time were opponents of the United Kingdom, out of Central and South America. Well—this is a digression, although I like to link up all sorts of historical aspects.

Let's return to the period of 1936-39. The diplomats in the U.S Foreign Service had been issued—not all of them, but the top figures like [William] Bullitt in Paris and Francis Biddle in Warsaw and [William] Dodd in Germany . . . perhaps in Austria—had been issued orders to do everything that they could to cooperate with the British in forming alliances against the Germans. This, don't forget, was done in secret—totally contrary to the wishes of the American people, as had been expressed in polls, and as expressed by Congress. Congress would never have passed this neutrality legislation if it had not been the wishes of the people whom they represented, and if they [Congress] hadn't, frankly, distrusted Franklin Roosevelt.

Let us now take up this—the war was fought, the war was won—but at what price? The war was fought on moral grounds. At least, it was presented to the public of the United States on moral grounds. The United States was fighting "evil"—an "evil" in the form of "Nazi" Germany. Well—I'm not going to be forced into a position of defending German policy, because in many respects, I think it was indefensible. However—what was the moral justification for the United States to sacrifice thousands and thousands of lives to change a regime in a foreign country, and to do it in alliance with something like the Soviet Union?

There is no moral basis to the war when you ally yourself with a power which in all respects is far more immoral, far more cruel, far more bloodthirsty, than the Nazi regime ever thought about being. The concentration camps—upon which all the propaganda is concentrated even today—all we hear about is Buchenwald, Belsen and all the other places in Germany and Poland that are alleged to have destroyed millions of people in "gas chambers." And now we know from certain sources that there were never any "gas chambers," [other than] for delousing clothes. But that is neither here nor there.

The Soviets—the Bolsheviks of Russia—had started everything that the Germans were accused of doing, maybe 10, 12, 15 years before Hitler was ever heard of. If the policy of the United States—shall we say the United States or that of Franklin Roosevelt—had any real moral basis, we should have been at war with Soviet Russia 15 or 20 years earlier. We should be at war with Soviet Russia today if the

purpose is—if it is a justifiable purpose—to attack a country for the purposes of changing its internal regime. Now, is that a reason? Has it ever been a good reason for the United States?

I don't know. I don't think so.

Five hundred years ago countries used to fight each other for religious reasons. Let's say France would attack Spain, or Spain would attack Austria or something, or particularly Germany, after the Reformation. Because one side was Protestant and the other side was Catholic, you had to annihilate each other. Well—the war that has recently been fought in Europe has really all the aspects of a religious war—irrational, not based on practical considerations of national security or acquisition of territory. Of course, under democracy you are not supposed to acquire territory, [although] the United States has fought one such war, and that was the war against Mexico—which took half that country over. There were not any real grounds for the Mexican War, either. They were trumped up.

I'm not suggesting we should return the Western part of the United States to Mexico—Lord forbid, it would be just one big slum. But that is just to illustrate one example of a war for booty, which was justified on the basis of booty. Now, this more recent war that we fought, I—right now, though I've been studying it for many years, I cannot find a real reason for having fought this war except for a sort of dementia on the part of Franklin Roosevelt and some of his immediate advisors—and of course, pressure from the Jewish element of the United States. It is quite reasonable and logical to suppose that the Jews wanted vengeance against Germany, but because of their people in the country and a certain amount of—what's the word—I don't want to use the word "cruelty"—discrimination against them, which the Nazi regime had undertaken.

But—are those grounds for going to war? There was no threat to the United States. The fact is, the military budget of the United States in 1939 was $1 billion. Just imagine that. That would not keep today's military going for one week. Now, we are talking about a military budget of $312 billion [1983-84—Ed.]. I'm talking about billions (not millions), which would indicate, without ideological argument, that the military establishment in the United States today should consider the danger to this country today as 312 times greater than it was in 1939, the last year before the war. Of course, you have to allow for inflation, but as a matter of generalities, you must take the figure 312 times

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as dangerous as then.

Why did this occur? It occurred because Franklin Roosevelt had a flaw in his mind. I don't know what it was. A psychological analysis of the man has never been made, that I know of. He had some flaw in his thinking. He did not understand what Soviet Russia was all about, what Bolshevism was all about.

There are hundreds, if not thousands, of books recording the memoirs of persons who were close to Franklin Roosevelt, in which he expressed his admiration for Stalin. Imagine this—his not-exactly admiration for Communism. I've never heard him say that; in fact he's been quoted as saying he's anti-Communist. Well—if he was anti-Communist, why was he pro-Stalin? That's one of the contradictions in the man.

There was a meeting in Yalta—we all know about that—at the end of the war, but even before the Yalta meeting he was giving the Russians everything that they wanted, and unnecessarily so, without regard for what the future consequences might be of this policy; and I'm talking about that, if you are a statesman, you don't look toward just winning the war, you look at what is going to happen after the war. Roosevelt never did that, and today we are living with the consequences of what this man did. He created—by the unconditional surrender formula and the total crushing of Germany, this man erected, in its place, Soviet Russia. He turned it into a world power when it would have been just a minor power on the fringes of Eastern Europe. He turned it into a world power that is today a real and genuine threat to the United States—which Germany never was. You cannot imagine, for instance, Germany taking over Cuba, because the German policy appealed to the Germans; it was Nordic. Communism—the basic principle of Communism—appealed to the working class of the entire world.

As a result, the Monroe Doctrine has been thrown overboard, and nobody mentions—by the way—*The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*—they never talk about the Monroe Doctrine. The Monroe Doctrine—aside from declaring that the United States would not tolerate European countries taking over territory in the New World, also provided that the U.S. would oppose the extension of their system of government to the New World.*

Franklin Roosevelt had a flaw in his mind. . . . He had some flaw in his thinking. He did not understand what Soviet Russia was all about, what Bolshevism was all about.

—Tyler Kent

Well—if the Soviet system of government hasn't been extended to Cuba, then what is it? They are now attempting to do the same thing to Nicaragua, Honduras and Costa Rica. What has happened to the Monroe Doctrine? Is it so weak, or has the Congress passed a resolution abrogating the Monroe Doctrine?

No. Nothing like that. It has just gradually been allowed to disappear; we've sort of just swept it under the rug, and that's it. That is one—and only one—consequence of failed diplomacy—the failed policy of the Roosevelt regime. In this country now, it has taken 30, 40, 45 years to become apparent. The apologists for the Roosevelt regime now are more-or-less quiet on this subject; they don't take it up. They just pretend. They hope that nobody will mention it. There is open hostility to Soviet Russia; we don't approve of its internal regime. But on the same basis that we fought Germany—why don't we fight Soviet Russia? I'm not advocating a war. I'm just saying why—based upon these policies—why aren't we at war with Soviet Russia? Why haven't we been at war with Soviet Russia for the last 20 years?

Well, all right—the main reason is that we are afraid of them, and possibly—the Jews are involved. There is no open persecution of Jews in Soviet Russia. In fact, the Jews established Communism; but they have lost control since that time—but there is still no open anti-Semitism in Russia. Therefore, *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post* and the three television networks are not screaming for war.

When I was in London, a great many documents came to my attention, which—actually, to use the word "surprise" is very, very mild—I was really quite innocent at that time.

I did not understand the degree of the involvement of the United States in fomenting war. When I was in Moscow, these documents were not available to me because Moscow was a sort-of-minor diplomatic post, whereas London was, you might say, a center of U.S. activity. By far the largest portion of documentation passed through the offices of the American Embassy in London, as compared to any other. It was sort of a distribution point to the entire world, but specifically to Europe. So I became far better informed while in London than when I was in Moscow.

I had spent a number of years in Moscow and knew what type of government, what type of regime, and what type of life poor Russians had to live, under that regime.

I was disgusted and horrified at what I saw was going on, but I knew that if there were a major European war, if the Germans were absolutely crushed, the only result would be that the Soviet Union would fill the vacuum. I remember reading in one of the books of the CFR, the Council on Foreign Relations, that this sort of "super government" we have in the United States thinks that—oh—in 1947, two years after the war, nobody in the United States had any idea that our former ally, Russia, would adopt a policy hostile to the Western World. One might say that nobody foresaw that—it seemed crazy. But I foresaw it, and people like Charles Lindbergh foresaw it, and lots of other people who have been shunted out of public life because their opinions did not coincide with the opinions of those who rule the United States.

I got in touch—and I'm talking about London in 1940—in London in 1940 there were lots of Britishers who were opposed to the war. They were not pro-German; they simply knew the same thing that I knew—that it would be the end of the British empire—which it was. They were opposed to the war, and not from a traitorous point of view, not because they wanted to be conquered by Germany, but they knew the political and economic consequences of the waging of such a war.

Through a fortuitous chain of circumstances, I became acquainted with a certain member of Parliament, Capt. Archibald Ramsay, who was also a member of the British aristocracy and nephew of the duke of [inaudible], a Scottish nobleman, and he had organized in 1937 [or 1939—Ed.] a political club in London, in which he—he called it the "Right Club." The membership of this club consisted of some very prominent people: . . . members of the British aristocracy, both industrial and inherited aristocracy, [who] were actually opposed to entry into a war with Germany. They, however, did not have the guts enough to come out into the open, so they let Ramsay organize his club and work[ed] in secret, behind the scenes.

This club was organized before I ever came to England. I came to England in 1939. I never knew exactly what the membership of this club was, although Capt. Ramsay confided, turned over to me, a large, leather-bound volume, which was the membership list of this club. It had a brass lock on it, and he never opened or showed it to me, but he gave it to me for safekeeping, because he had a feeling that he was going to be raided. He had a feeling that he was being watched by the intelligence department of the British government. Well—of course —he was. It turned out later that MI-5, which is military intelligence, had infiltrated a spy into his group, and this person informed that I had shown Capt. Ramsay certain documents from the American Embassy.

With the aid of some of these documents showing his illegal and secret dealings with Roosevelt prior to the war, they might undermine Churchill's position in Parliament.

You might ask, why did I show him these documents? Well, the simple reason was, and you must project yourself back, and not think in terms of today, there were a large number of people in England who hated Winston Churchill. They knew what he stood for. Capt. Ramsay and others thinking as he did, thought that with the aid of some of these documents showing his illegal and secret dealings with Roosevelt prior to the war, they might undermine his position in Parliament. Of course they thought of a naïve concept, actually, and it was not a plan worked out in detail. It was simply, what was it—you cannot call it a plot, because it had not reached that stage—it was a—we were establishing contact, if nothing else, talking things over almost the way we are doing here in this meeting.

MI-5 was the name of military intelligence—and they learned of my participation in this, and the fact that the documents were being shown around—not shown around—shown to this member of Parliament [Ramsay]—and they went to the American ambassador [Joseph Kennedy], and my diplomatic immunity was removed, and I was slapped

in jail and tried under a law which said that I was accused of committing an offense against the interests or safety of the state.

[Interjecting here, from private conversations with Kent, as he related to me—Joseph Kennedy was furious with him, but more for being caught than for the actual acts themselves. Kennedy, according to Kent, mistrusted his boss (FDR) and thought that FDR was doing the bidding of his many Jewish "advisors." Kent said Kennedy personally opposed any action against Germany, saw a war with Germany as against the interests of not only the U.S.A. but all of Europe, and that the ambassador was well aware of the influence that powerful Jews were exerting upon FDR and the British government.—R.G.].

Now when I say state, I'm talking about the British. I was tried under British law, not under any American law. I probably committed an offense under American law; I don't know what it would be, but they did not want to bring me back to the United States for trial, because they would have had to produce the documents [referring to the correspondence between FDR and Churchill, but including correspondence involving Bullitt, Biddle and other diplomats].

Oh yes, I must add here, the British have secret trials. You don't have secret trials here in the United States, but the British have secret trials, "*in camera*." Everybody is excluded except the prosecution and defense. Another very interesting factor in this law (which is really a joke when you think of the British calling themselves "democratic"), the law states—and I quote—"It is not necessary to prove that an offense has been committed. It is sufficient to show that under the circumstances surrounding the case, the offense might have been committed."

"It is not necessary to prove that an offense has been committed. It is sufficient to show that under the circumstances surrounding the case, that the offense might have been committed."

Well, I don't know how you establish a satisfactory defense under a law like that, but [the prosecution does] not have to prove that anything was committed. They do not have to prove anything. They just say, "We think you might have done so-and-so." That was the law under which I was convicted and put away for the duration of the war—the reason being that I had in my possession documents showing that there was correspondence going on between Franklin Roosevelt and Winston Churchill, in which Roosevelt was violating the neutrality laws that were then in effect and on the books.

Keep in mind that this was prior to the campaign for the third term. And there isn't any question about it, had I been able to get back to the United States with these documents—I couldn't go back there simply on my word and say that "so-and-so was the case"—I had to have documentary proof. Nobody would listen otherwise. So, there isn't any question about it, that Roosevelt was going around the country at that time saying, "Your boys are not going to be sent to fight in foreign wars," etc, etc etc. "Americans are to stay neutral," we are this, that, and the other, and I had the documentary proof that exactly the opposite was going on.

It was absolutely essential to the British that they had American aid. Britain alone probably would have been conquered by the Germans had they refused to sign a compromise peace, because Britain had lost its teeth—it was no longer the world power that it had been.

The reason I was incarcerated in Britain and not in the United States is, I doubt they could have won a case in the United States. I think there would have been an uproar about it and probably, they might have impeached Roosevelt. As a matter of fact, Sir William Stephenson, who was the principal British agent for wrangling the United States into the war, and had a book written about him called *A Man Called Intrepid*—that was his code name. He has a chapter in that book which consists of but one page—and a page in large letters—"IMPEACHMENT"—in which he suggests—in fact he makes the statement that had the activities of Franklin Roosevelt been known to the general public of the United States and the Congress, it is more than likely that he would have been impeached, because they were certainly going to impeach Nixon on far more flimsy grounds than that.

I remained in a very pleasant jail in England. I am sorry that I cannot tell you horror stories about this, that and the other. A pleasant little jail on the Isle of Wight, in probably the best climate in England. You know England has a terrible climate. This is off the southern coast, and the war ended in August, and I was released in September. The reasons are quite plain as to why I remained there after the war. In the euphoria of victory and conquest, it wouldn't make any difference what I had to say. And it really does

not make any difference until more or less the present time, when we see, and maybe the public of the United States will at some time come to realize, that the policy of the Roosevelt regime, under which we suffered for four terms, has resulted in the greatest harm to the interests and welfare of this country than the policy of any other president who has been in the White House.

We are not only threatened militarily from the outside; we are threatened economically by this terrible deficit. How is this deficit related to the policies of Roosevelt in 1940? Well—it is simply very plain—the enormous amount of money we have to spend on wars is one of the principal reasons, not the only reason, but one of the principal reasons for this enormous deficit, which is causing imbalance in our economy. We are living today in maximum effect of the consequences of these mistaken policies of FDR.

Mistaken? I don't even know if it was mistaken—or deliberate. I have not yet come to a firm conclusion as to what was going on in the back of that man's mind. I've read many memoirs by people who worked closely with him, and these people themselves say they don't know what the man was thinking, they don't know what was going on in the man's mind. Was it a sort of megalomania? Was it an error in judgment—though judgment is too weak a term. Frankly, I'm still working on it, and when and if I can come to a conclusion, I am going to incorporate it into a book I have been writing now for several years. I've been able to get some very interesting documentation from the Department of State, which, up until a few years ago was embargoed and under wraps, and they've now decided to let it out.

"I doubt they could have won a case [against me] in the United States. I think there would have been an uproar about it and probably, they might have impeached Roosevelt."

Based upon this documentation, my own knowledge, plus many memoirs of other people, I'm compiling a book on these experiences that I've had. And—rereading the pages that I've already written, I think the book is going to be very interesting. The only problem is, how am I going to get it published? I don't have to tell you, I think you know who and what elements control the publishing and book distribution industry in this country.

We are supposed to be a democracy, with the free interplay of ideas, facts, who's, and what-not, even if you disagree, but you have an awfully hard time getting anything out to the public which is not in accordance with Establishment thinking. So we have to have little meetings like this. I will now answer questions if there are any.

Question from audience: What would have happened if we [U.S.A.] had stayed out of the war a longer period of time, and Germany been able to defeat Russia? Hitler called off the dogs at Dunkirk, when he could have done them in. England was then virtually alone. And if Germany had beaten Russia, what would have happened?

Kent: To begin with—the policy of the Communist regime has been world conquest, from the word "go," from 1917 on. They had made no secret that their regime is a world regime— "workers of the world unite." The "Nazi" regime appealed to the Germans. If the United States had not come in, England had no alternative. There was no possibility of the British defeating the Germans, and if the Germans—if Hitler—hadn't called off his generals, they would have captured the entire British army at Dunkirk. For some unknown reason—we don't know why, and nobody has ever explained—Hitler held his generals back. We don't know, except he had as mistaken a view of British mentality as Roosevelt had of the Soviet mentality.

Audience: How would you describe the relationship between FDR and Churchill? After all—at the time of their correspondence, Churchill was first lord of the Admiralty—equivalent to our secretary of the Navy.

Kent: Churchill did solicit the assistance of Roosevelt to become prime minister of England. One of the main reasons he became prime minister was because of his contacts in the United States. He had maintained contact for years with Bernard Baruch and people like that, and it was known in British political circles that he did have intimate relationships with leading Americans. Playing on that and with Roosevelt's support. I think that is why he became prime minister. ✦

*The Monroe Doctrine did assert that the Western Hemisphere was not to be further colonized by European countries (and that the United States would not interfere with existing European colonies). But it also asserted that the U.S. would not meddle in the internal concerns of Old World countries. These provisos should have prevented World War II, World War I and, for that matter, the Spanish-American War.—Ed.

Hitler Strikes First:

OPERATION BARBAROSSA LAUNCHED TO SAVE EUROPE

By Carolyn Yeager & Wilhelm Mann

Above, this German poster proclaims "Festung Europa" ("Stronghold Europe" or "Fortress Europe"). It depicts the Christian forces of various European nations standing together to defend their homeland from the Asiatic-looking, obviously anti-Christian invaders of the USSR. Hitler's 1941 Operation Barbarossa was the Fuehrer's preemptive strike to prevent Europe from being overrun and subjugated by the armies of Josef Stalin.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE:

In the discussions pertaining to the German invasion of the Soviet Union in 1941, Herman Giesler, in his book *Ein Anderer Hitler*, presents Adolf Hitler speaking at length in the first person. We have distinguished the two voices by italicizing the remarks of Giesler.

The scene opens on an evening in the late summer of 1942 at Hitler's headquarters in Winniza (called "Wehrwolf"), where Giesler is staying as a guest of the Fuehrer. Hitler begins one of several talks with his architect as they work on building plans for German cities. . . .

* * *

I planned the preventive stroke against Russia with still more care than the west campaign. The threat from the east was too obvious. After the French campaign, I declared to the Reichstag that there was no reason to continue the senseless war against England. The British answer to that peace gesture was a rude denial. England wanted to go on with the war; Churchill was serious with his "Germany must perish!"

From then on I spent long nights over the maps of East Europe, full of sorrow, pondering and reviewing England's typical conduct toward a conflict-free Europe. Looking for her advantage, England had always interfered in continental affairs—provoking or inflaming disputes via middlemen. She always tried to find a continental saber to fight for her and spare her own strength.

With France now eliminated, England—sure of the support of Roosevelt's America—would try with all means available to let Russia fight for her.

I paid dearly for the pact with Stalin in August 1939. It

Some of the 650,000 Soviet prisoners captured by German forces during Operation Barbarossa. Photo snapped near Minsk.

cost me a lot for a pragmatic friendship for the sake of a pretended limitation of the war or, if the conflict expanded, to avoid facing Soviet bayonets at my back.

Stalin turned agreed-upon spheres of interest into the brutal occupation of the Baltic states, the separation of Bessarabia and the forcing of Finland to her knees by a war of deceit.

After the military occupation of the Baltic states, Bessarabia and Bukovina, Stalin's goal was clearly recognizable: to become ruler over northeastern Europe and the Balkans. He wanted free access to the Mediterranean and an all-important starting position against Europe.

Stalin saw those possibilities at a time when we were tied up in the west. He had the England-United States constellation in view; he had made up his mind and was preparing to attack Germany, the only nation that could block both aims. The threat could be seen; the Soviet deployment began.

The military deployment of the Soviets on our eastern border would soon be followed by political blackmail. I was convinced of that. It was also obvious to me that the pan-Russian sphere-of-interest thrust was increased toward the west because of the demand of Bolshevism—it had already earlier jumped over its natural eastern border at the Pacific Ocean.[1]

Soon, Stalin would be found on the side that offered him the greatest advantage: elimination of the only power that could resist the further advance of Bolshevism into European areas—National Socialist Germany.

I not only saw the threat in the ready positioning of Russian armies at our eastern border, with only a thin veil of a few divisions opposing them, but my concern was much more for our dependence on raw material—such as oil from Romania, but also ore, bauxite, molybdenum, manganese, chromium and nickel from Finland—the supply of which could be blocked at any time by the Russians.

I again negotiated with Russia. It was an honest effort. Molotov, however, arrogantly delivered Stalin's demands: a free hand for Russia in Romania, Bulgaria and Finland and, in addition, free access to the Baltic Sea and the Dardanelles. That meant abandoning Europe.

My only alternative was the defense by a preventive stroke. Not only Germany was at stake, but the very existence of Europe. Still, the decision for me wasn't an easy one.

Regardless of all other matters, it meant the postponement of the realization of the social part of the tasks I set for myself and which required a secure time of peace. To those tasks, as you know, belonged the reconstruction of German cities.

When I ordered the beginning of the preparations, that sinister treason occurred again that we experienced during

the campaign against Poland, before the Operation *Weseruebung* (in Norway and Denmark) and the French offensive.[2]

Nevertheless, great initial success occurred due to the unique strengths and élan of the German soldier, the strategic planning and supreme tactical leadership.

After the stormy successes, the wear and tear of men and materiel came to light. The vast spaces, for which we had to fight hard, tired out the troops. We had to take a breather (the supply problem forced it also) before we could take up the decisive moves incorporated in my strategic ideas.

Egoism and the one-track thinking of my generals crossed that strategic planning. In that month of August, so decisive for the Barbarossa operations, I fell ill and was so weakened that I could not gather the necessary insistence and steadfastness to push my plans through against my generals. [See side story "Strategy" on page 57.]

Twice I thought to be close to victory. I was mistaken; and it turned out to be deceptive.

We were sitting on stools at the worktable, drawing details of the Linz City House. Adolf Hitler, however, was soon at the war scene again in his thoughts.

I talked with you already about my strategy because I knew you, as a talented architect of multi-faceted city projects, could appreciate the importance and the scope of complex planning.

Stalin would be found on the side that offered him the greatest advantage: elimination of the only power that could resist the further advance of Bolshevism into Europe—National Socialist Germany.

Above all, a sober, mathematical thinking is needed, not only for various military dimensions, but more so for the immense distances, estimates of timing and transport routes for securing supply. Specifically in the wide-open Russian spaces, one has to think about locations of raw materials and food; also regions of concentrated armament industries. All these things determine the basic idea for strategic planning, and at the same time influence the order of military targets, which again demand the ability for imagination, intuition, invention and audacity.

One can pretty well figure one's own forces, their battle strength and experience. But judging your adversary? Evaluating the enemy's strength?

OUTSMARTED BY THE RUSSIANS

A complete failure of intelligence by our general staff and the military information service, and by the spy-agents and all the way up to the military attaché at the embassy in Moscow—nothing of real information! During the occupation of Poland and the winter offensive in Finland, our military experts were outsmarted by the Russians.

We did not know anything about the strength of their divisions. We knew what was opposite us, but nothing of what we had to expect in the depth of the Russian spaces.

During battle, it was revealed that the shells of our PaK [7.5-cm "Panzerabwehrkanone 97/38" cannon—Ed.] only caused a knock on the steel protection of the T34.[3]

Only our 8.8-cm flak [*Flieger Abwehr Kanone* = anti-aircraft gun] shells were able to pierce the strong armor of the 50- and 100-ton tanks.

An impenetrable camouflage made the buildup of an incredible military and armament force possible. [See story on "M-Day" on page 58.] In the struggle for information, we were, and remained, hopelessly beaten.

I remembered a remark from December 1941, when Hitler told me: "Giesler, we just got away and escaped destruction by the Bolsheviks—Stalin was nearly ready to pounce upon us."

Now he explained to me the connection between the Russian campaign planned by him, and his experiences after the invasion.

Added to the complete underestimation of the enemy, the wrong reports about its reserves and armament strength, its deceits and confusions, was that incomprehensible treason. The preventive stroke was really no surprise at all for the enemy; it was reported on time and exact to the day and the hour. But that's not all: every detail, every offensive plan was given to the enemy by German traitors.

I expected the treason of the X-Day. The surprise had to be rooted in the strategic development of our offensive. That strategy had been carefully thought out. In order to keep it secret and be sure of the surprise, I kept my plans only to the smallest circle. The orders for the development of the strategic tactical operations had to depend on the given situation of the offensive, the factors of space, time, weather and, above all, on the forces of the adversary.

Now to the strategic structure: The armies were organized in three army groups: North, Center and South. Main emphasis lay with Army Group Center's thrust toward Moscow. That was an intentional deception; I did not have

Moscow in mind at all. The enemy forces should be confronted with our thrust; they should be tied down and not evaded. Then they should be destroyed by massive encirclement.

Adolf Hitler sketched on drawing paper the arrows of the attacking directions of the army groups, between the outlined Baltic and Black seas. In front of the arrows he put three points and circled each one.

"Leningrad, Moscow, Rostov," he said.

The arrow of Army Group Center, he reinforced on both sides by additional arrow lines. Big circles between those five lines indicated the encirclement of enemies' armies. A fat cross line he drew in front of Army Group Center, marking Moscow.

The attacking thrust should stop there; the tank forces with their rapid units should turn to Army Group North and South. That primary order was now decisive for the further necessary operations. Moscow was not my goal. It was necessary to encircle Leningrad, to establish the connection with the Finns at Lake Ladoga, to eliminate Leningrad as a center of the armaments industry and to deprive the Russian navy of its base at Kronstadt. It was very important to pacify the Baltic Sea in order to secure the supply line.

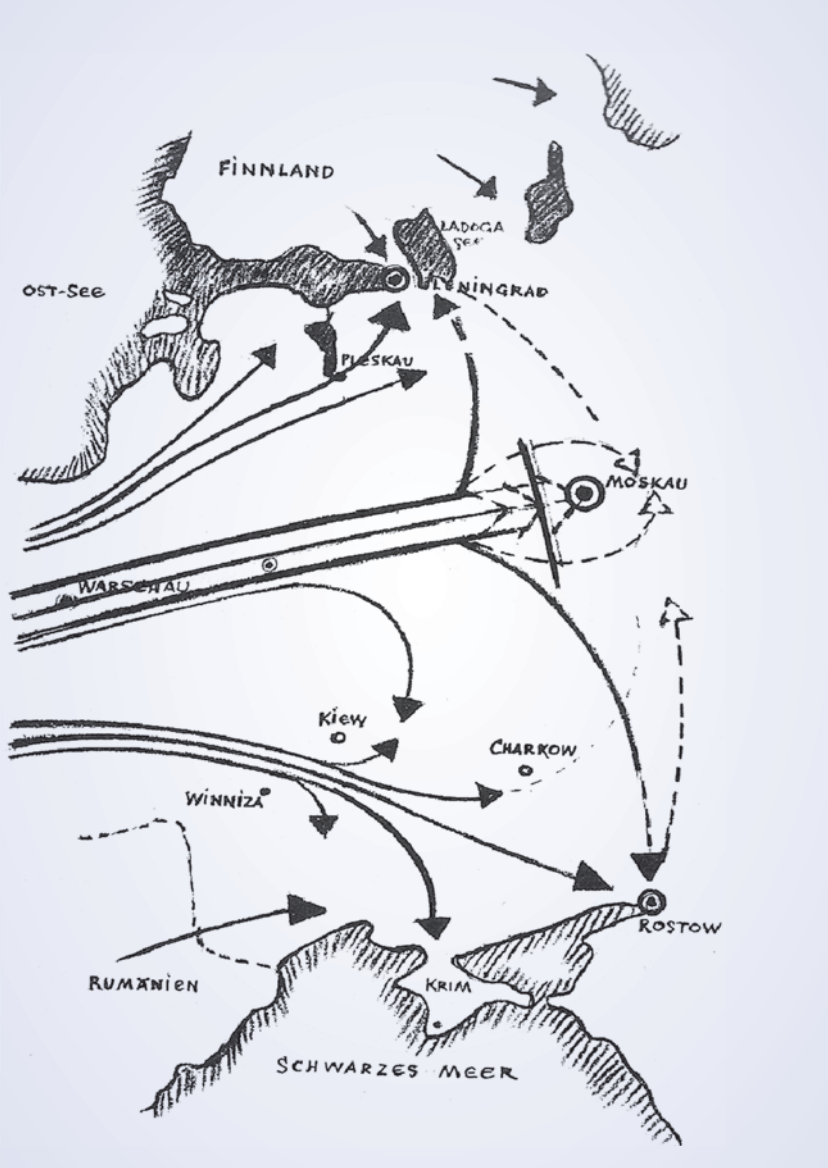
Still more important was the thrust of Army Group South. The spreading out of the tank and rapid-unit forces into the distant space had to be executed twice. We had to obtain the harvest of the fertile Ukraine, the wheat and the oil from the giant sunflower fields, for our troops and the nation.

The second north-south thrust from Army Group South was aimed toward the raw materials—the coal, iron ore, chromium and manganese, and the important power plants at the Dnieper and Donets region all the way to Rostov and the Black Sea. There, right at the raw material sources, were also located the industrial centers, a concentration of the Russian armaments industry and its economic power.

At the same time we could gain the takeoff position for the thrust toward the Caucasian oil. And we also would win a critical region to protect the war-important supply of the Romanian oil from Ploesti against surprise attacks.

The political rewards of such a surprising, successful military operation would have been quite significant.

When speaking, Adolf Hitler pointed his pencil to the marks of his strategic planning and completed the sketches with energetic lines. He quickly shaded the border areas around the Baltic Sea in the north and the Black Sea in the south. He drew circles around the raw material, industrial and armament centers, and once more around the encirclement of the Russian armies.



Giesler's recreation of the map Hitler made of his battle plan.

Then the arrow points of Army Group Center pierced through the heavy marked "stop line" in front of Moscow, and out of the operative areas of all army groups, he drew dotted bow-shaped lines that encircled Moscow completely.

If strength, time and space made it possible, it should be the finale. Only a wide, all-encompassing scissors movement would give us the possibility to take Moscow and smash the Russian forces decisively at the same time.

Strategically and tactically, I considered those flank and encirclement operations as the only possibility to destroy the enemy; to avoid a frontal confrontation with heavy losses. We neither could match the enemy with the number of our divisions nor, as it later turned out, with our tanks and heavy weapons.

In order to overcome the massive Russian formations and

tear up rigid fronts, we should concentrate on mobile units—taking advantage of the fighting strength of our soldiers and the tactical supremacy of our leadership.

The generals reported to me that the Panzer divisions and rapid forces are completely exhausted; the tanks have to be overhauled; they are not fit for battle. They told me how many weeks they will need for it. Thus, they wanted to block my flanking thrusts northward toward Leningrad and to the south into Ukraine and the Donets.

I was sick and without any willpower—weakened, I could not get anywhere against their "ego sense" and "ego will."

"We generals can judge the military situation much better." That's how they were stubbornly thinking.

Way back, a military personality once gave me the advice that, from an army general upwards, obedience decreases, and any order is subject to a personal critique. I often had the same experience.

Again and again I noticed that my generals, in their deliberations, completely disregarded political, geopolitical and economic matters. Mostly, they kept to a purely military viewpoint, and that turned out to be traumatic when directed toward Moscow in the Russian campaign.

As I found out later, my generals insinuated that I reflected a Napoleon-related Moscow shyness. Yet, by no means did I misjudge the military and political importance of taking Moscow; but first, the prerequisites for that were successful attacks toward the north and south, those two strategic pillars. Then, Moscow might be the last stage of the gigantic Russian undertaking.

The time favorable for mobile warfare ran out—the valuable time. It was always too little time and too much space in this war.

At the end of September, when I was healthy again, I could still push through one of the flank-and-encirclement thrusts toward the south. That operation I had to literally wrest from my generals—yes, I had to enforce it by harsh orders. The result: four Russian armies were destroyed, and 650,000 prisoners taken. Even that success did not convince my generals of the only possible strategy within the vast Russian distances.

Against my inner conviction, they set up the frontal offensive against Moscow. Moscow was never in my mind, but they would not or could not understand that.

To carry the great strategy through, it was, however, too late. The offensive toward Moscow met an increasingly stiffened Russian defense. Our divisions, tired and weakened by the month-long hard battles, had the target before their eyes and clashed against fresh Siberian forces continually moving in from the far regions.

The frontal offensive toward Moscow lost its momentum against the massive Russian defense. Soon afterward, the front froze in snow and icy cold; the winter equipment, ordered in time, never reached the troops.

Now my generals were for retreat, which meant a Napoleon-like end: the catastrophe. ✦

Inevitably weather—more than the soldiers of the Soviet Union—ended up thwarting the victory of Germany over the USSR. Above: German soldiers try to thaw the ice around their imprisoned tank. In most instances, once a vehicle was trapped in the thick snow and ice of the Russian winter, only the advent of spring could set it free.

ENDNOTES:

1 Referring to the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05, and specifically the result of Russia's Far East expansionist policy to gain control of Manchuria and Korea, and the warm-water Port Arthur.

2 See previous articles, "Fateful Decisions, Irreversible Consequences," TBR March/April 2010, p. 50 and "With Hitler in Paris," TBR Jan/Feb 2009, p. 60.

3 The Soviet medium tank produced from 1940 to 1958, credited by some as the single most effective, efficient and influential design of WWII. It was the mainstay of Soviet armored forces, more heavily armored than previous models, and the most-produced tank of the war.

Wilhelm Mann is a native German speaker and a World War II scholar. ***Carolyn Yeager*** is a Texas-based Revisionist writer/researcher and host of *The Heretics' Hour* every Monday night from 9-10 p.m. ET on Voice of Reason Broadcasting Network. TBR recently published her book, *Auschwitz: The Underground Guided Tour*—available for $10. For more writings, visit her website at www.carolynyeager.com.

Strategy: Leningrad, Moscow or Kiev?

By Wilhelm Mann

By early August 1941, five weeks after the beginning of Barbarossa, opinions among the *Oberkommando der Wehrmacht* (OKW), the *Oberkommando des Heeres* (OKH) and some of the field generals diverged.

The first idea of Hitler and OKW was for Field Marshal Wilhelm Ritter von Leeb, leader of Army Group North, to move northeast and take Leningrad with a strong, decisive thrust that would cut the city and its immediate hinterland from Moscow, join with the Finnish forces and secure the supply for his army group through the Baltic Sea. The larger part of Army Group Center would support the move south to obtain the treasures of the Ukraine; then conquer Moscow without too great military risks.

Col. Rudolf Schmundt, Hitler's chief adjutant, had relayed this to Col. Gen. Heinz Guderian at their July 29 meeting on the east bank of the Dnieper River, on the occasion of rewarding him with the Oak Leaf of the Knight's Cross. With all his power as Germany's tank expert, convincingly successful in the Polish and French campaigns, Guderian argued for the Moscow thrust.

Guderian's Panzergruppe 2 and Col. Gen. Hermann Hoth's Panzerkorp 3 were the powerful spearheads of Army Group Center. It was known that Field Marshal Guenther von Kluge, commander-in-chief of the Fourth Army and Guderian's superior, sided with the OKW, advising more caution. Further complicating matters, the relationship between the two was strained.

OKH's chief of staff Col. Gen. Franz Halder and his chief of operations, Col. Adolf Heusinger, were at first uncommitted, but then pleaded with the generals for the Moscow thrust, as also did their chief, Field Marshal Fedor von Bock.

On August 4, at the headquarters of Army Group Center in Novy Borrisow, northeast of Minsk, the decisive meeting took place. Hitler, accompanied by Schmundt, requested reports and opinions from von Bock, Guderian, Hoth and Heusinger.

In von Bock's map room, the Fuehrer met, one on one, first with Heusinger, then von Bock, followed by Guderian and Hoth. Assembling all again after the individual meetings, Adolf Hitler announced his decision: first the thrust north to take Leningrad; then, depending on the military situation, either east to Moscow or south to Kiev and the heart of Ukraine.

This was at the time that Hitler became incapacitated by severe stomach and sleeping problems.

It was on August 18 that Hitler issued Directive No. 34, pressed by the surprising Soviet offensive in the north that was endangering Col. Gen. Erich von Manstein's offensive toward Narva—and Manstein's request for help from Panzerkorps Hoth. Army Group Center's offensive power moved southeast, to Kiev.

On August 24, three weeks after Hitler's original decision and six days since the directive was issued, Guderian was called by his superior von Bock to attend a meeting at headquarters that Halder also attended. The three discussed how Hitler's "irrefutable decision" could be changed, and after hours-long deliberation, von Bock suggested that Guderian and Halder should visit Hitler at Wolfsschanze.

Guderian describes the scene in his book *Erinnerungen Eines Soldaten*:

> . . . [A]fter the landing I reported to C&C Army, Field Marshal [Walther] von Brauchitsch. He received me with the words: "I forbid you to discuss with the Fuehrer the question of Moscow. The offensive toward the south is ordered; and it is only a question of the 'how.' Any argument is useless." I then requested to fly back to my Panzergruppe, because any argument with Hitler [was], under the given conditions, of no avail. But Brauchitsch did not like this either and gave me the order to see Hitler and report the situation at my Panzergruppe, but without mentioning Moscow.[1]

Guderian continues:

> I then went to Hitler and reported in the presence of a large group of officers—Keitel, Jodl, Schmundt and others, but regretfully without Brauchitsch or Halder and no representative of the OKH—the situation at, and condition of, my Panzergruppe. Hitler asked, "Do you think your troops will, after all your achievements, still be able to endure great efforts?"
>
> I answered: If the troops are told of a great goal, understandable to each soldier, yes.
>
> Hitler replied: "You naturally mean Moscow."
>
> I answered: Permit me to present my reasons after you touched on the subject.
>
> Hitler agreed, and I argued my case. He let me finish and did not interrupt once. Then he talked and explained why he arrived at a different decision. For the first time, I heard the sentence: "My generals do not know anything about war economy."
>
> Once the final decision was made, I supported the offensive to Ukraine with all my power and asked Hitler to issue an order to keep my Panzergruppe together as a solid unit. He agreed to issue that order."[2]

A few days later, Army Group Center moved with decisive force toward Kiev—and was successful. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 Guderian, Heinz, *Erinnerungen Eines Soldaten* ("Memoirs of a Soldier"), Motorbuch Verlag, Stuttgart, 13th edition, 1994, p. 180.

2 *Ibid*., p. 182.

M-DAY: Stalin's Mobilization

By Wilhelm Mann and Carolyn Yeager

If there is any proof strong enough to correct and revise the traditional "court" historiography of World War II, which names Adolf Hitler's regime in Germany as the sole aggressor, it can be found in Victor Suvorov's excellent book *The Chief Culprit* (*Der Tag M* in its German publication)[1]. It follows Suvorov's first book *Icebreaker,* published in 1990, which became a sensation in Russia, Germany and also in Israel.

MARSHAL ALEXANDER VASILEVSKY

In both books he outlines how Stalin and his General Staff, well in advance of the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact, planned to attack Germany. New detail and documentary evidence have been brought into *Chief Culprit*.

"M-Day"—the mobilization—fell on June 13, 1941, but the preparations went back to early February the same year, and even further back into 1939 and 1940 when, shortly after the end of Germany's campaign in Poland, the Soviet army occupied the eastern part of that country.

Marshal G.K. Zhukov and Marshal A.M. Vasilevsky—both major generals at that time—and staff officers at high army commands were planning, on Stalin's orders and in deep secrecy, the attack on Germany.

Suvorov quotes Vasilevsky: "Since May 1940, the deputy head of the Operations Directorate of the General Staff worked on the operational part of a plan of strategic deployment of Soviet armed forces in the northern, northwestern and western directions."[2] That meant war preparations against Germany.

If Maj. Gen. Vasilevsky worked on such plans at that time for his operational section, from the Baltic Sea to the Pripet marshes in White Russia, one has to assume—and Suvorov indicates it—that similar plans were developed at the other four military districts on the Russian west border. At the Kiev Military District, one of special importance because of its strategic position vis-à-vis the new eastern borders of Germany, those military operations are described in detail.

On "M-Day" (June 13), orders marked "Top Secret, Special Importance"[3] were received at the Kiev military district for the "transfer (of) all deep-rear divisions and corps commands with the corps formations to new camps closer to the state border." It was signed by Marshal Timoshenko and Maj. Gen. Zhukov.[4]

Immediately, massive troop movements of the First Strategic Echelon, consisting of 170 divisions, began. Fifty-six divisions moved clandestinely all along the five military districts from the Baltic to Odessa, mostly at night, to areas within 20 km of the borderline, in an operation camouflaged as summer maneuvers. The remaining 114 divisions moved into the deeper territories of the western border area, fully equipped and ready to attack.

In the meantime, forces of the Second Strategic Echelon Far-East in the Siberian Baikal and Altai military dis-

tricts, received similar "Top Secret, Special Importance" orders to move to new camps westward. It was an immense logistical task—thousands of railway cars transported those masses of rifle, tank and artillery corps, and with or behind them their ammunition, food, sanitary and other supplies.

But not only the army moved; the airplanes of the Russian air forces—not an independent branch of the Soviet forces but attached to army units—flew in, landed and parked on fields close to the border, cramped and looking like busy ant hills. Also the navy submarines and mine sweepers, destroyers and torpedo boats left the ports of Kronstadt and Narva, taking positions farther west.

This gigantic deployment was nearly completed when, in the early morning hours of June 22, Hitler executed his preventive masterstroke. The military disaster for the Soviet forces that followed within the next four weeks brought the worst that can happen to a deploying, marching force: encirclement. The *Blitzkrieg* pincer movements of the Heeresgruppe North in the Riga-Luga-Staraja areas, the Heeresgruppe Middle in Bryansk-Minsk-Smolensk region and the Heeresgruppe South at Kiev-Uman smashed the Soviet armies.

More than three-quarters of a million prisoners were taken; 10,000 tanks, artillery pieces, trucks, machine guns and thousands of tons of ammunition were destroyed or taken over. Yet, in spite of this auspicious beginning, the massive size, huge population, raw materials and great industrial strength of the Soviet Union eventually asserted themselves—as Suvorov insists they were destined to do from the start. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 Suvorov, Viktor, *The Chief Culprit: Stalin's Grand Design to Start World War II*, Naval Institute Press, Maryland, 2008.

2 *VIZh=Voenno-istorichesky Zhournal* ("Military History Journal"), Marshal A.M.Vasilevsky, VIZ7 (1979), p. 43.

3 Only one classification was higher than "Top Secret, Special Importance"—that was "Top Secret, Special File," which meant that only one copy was produced and could not leave the premises of the Kremlin. Thus Top Secret, Special Importance was the highest level of secrecy used beyond the Kremlin. (*Culprit,* p. 208.)

4 *Culprit*, pp. 208-9.

Wilhelm Mann is a native German speaker and a World War II scholar. ***Carolyn Yeager*** is a Texas-based Revisionist writer/researcher and host of *The Heretics' Hour* every Monday night from 9-10 p.m. ET on Voice of Reason Broadcasting Network. For more writings, visit her website at www.carolynyeager.com.

Books on Related Subjects . . .

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Stalin's War of Extermination: 1941-1945. By Joachim Hoffmann. Perhaps the best book yet written on Josef Stalin's plan for a world revolution by conquering Europe in a war of complete extermination. Adolf Hitler, aware of Stalin's massing of troops and materiel on Russia's western border, launched Operation Barbarossa in 1941 to thwart the massive Soviet invasion. When published in Germany in 1995 the book became a bestseller—yet was censored in the rest of the West. Thousands of copies sold. Hardback, #282, 415 pages, ***$40***.

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A NEW LOOK AT A MAINSTAY OF THE GERMAN WWII AIR FORCE

Those Fabulous Stukas

NO OTHER AIRCRAFT BOASTED SUCH A LONG CAREER, acquired more fame and notoriety, starred in the title role of a major motion picture[1] and featured in dozens of other films; had its own popular song[2] and postage stamp, was flown by the most successful military pilot of all time, dropped the first bombs of World War II, and operated with spectacular success from the Arctic Circle to North Africa, from Spain to Volgograd (called Stalingrad at the time). This unique weapon was World War II's foremost dive-bomber, the Junkers Ju.87 Sturzkampfflugzeug, or Stuka for short.

BY FRANK JOSEPH

Although no other airplane has been published in as many books and magazine articles over the past 75 years, debate still rages between critics who characterize this "storm trooper of the skies" as a Nazi terror machine and aviation buffs impressed by its extraordinary impact on the last century.[3] For example, an Internet web site claims "the Stukas' primary victims were defenseless civilians," an accusation restated in several, newly released books on the subject.[4] During and long after 1940's "Campaign in the West," U.S. newsreels purported to show columns of French refugees gleefully machine-gunned by low-flying dive-bomber pilots. Fox Movie Tone's familiar imagery was re-run with such regularity, it leeched into subsequent generations of mainstream histories as assumed truth.

Hostile portrayals of the Ju.87 were enhanced by its early use of "Jericho Trumpets," named after the Old Testament blasts of sound powerful enough to make the walls of enemy fortifications crumble into ruins.

In his authoritative examination of the controversy, Anton Huvier cites a German air force directive permitting low, firing passes in the vicinity of refugee columns only when no immediate danger to civilians is present, for the purpose of herding them off roads used by advancing Wehrmacht troops. Huvier states that Luftwaffe aircraft did frighten hordes of refugees away from designated military routes, but at no time during the Battle for France did their pilots machine-gun non-combatants on the ground.[5] The Stuka's evil reputation was nevertheless bolstered in August 1944, when irregular troops were indeed strafed during the Warsaw Uprising. Their lack of an identifying uniform and the very nature of insurgency itself made them indistinguishable from ordinary civilians, as U.S. soldiers have come to understand recently in places such as Iraq and Afghanistan.[6]

Hostile portrayals of the Ju.87 were enhanced by its early use of "Jericho Trumpets," named after the Old Testament story of musical instruments whose blasts of sound were powerful enough to make the walls of enemy fortifications crumble into ruins. Attached to the aircraft's wheel spats, they emitted a loud shriek intended to demoralize targeted enemies on the ground. Due to their novelty, the sirens were used with some effect during 1939's "Polish Campaign" and later helped frighten French refugees off the roads, but, soon after, all *Jericho-Trompete* were permanently removed, because their 2.3-foot propeller caused air speed to drop by as much as 20 mph. No pilot was willing to sacrifice performance for a dubious psychological advantage.

None of these extra-aviation considerations had been foreseen by Hans Pohlmann, the engineer who began working on his innovative design for the Junkers Company during the late 1920s. With the National Socialist rise to power in 1933, Ernst Udet, the newly appointed chief of military

Below, Hans-Ulrich Rudel (one of the greatest aces in German aviation history and an accomplished Stuka pilot with over 500 confirmed Soviet tank kills) takes a sip from the "Honor Goblet" in 1941. The Honor Goblet (or "*Ehrenpokal*") was an award established in February 1940 by Hermann Goering for Luftwaffe personnel, and was given for "special achievement in the airwar."

Left, a devastating chain of Junkers Ju.87G "Gustav the tank killer" Stukas buzz the steppes of Russia. Each carried a crew of two, with a maximum speed of 255 mph, range of 954 miles, and could fly at a ceiling of 23,900 feet. Especially effective against enemy tanks, these aircraft were 38 feet long, with a wingspan of 45.3 feet and weighed 8,600 pounds empty. The Stuka was armed with three "hardpoints," two machine guns and two underwing 37-mm cannon.

aircraft development, assigned priority to the dive-bomber over the strenuous objections of Walter Wever, commander of the Reich Aviation Ministry (*Reichsluftfahrtministerium,* or RLM), and the secretary of state for aviation, Erhard Milch, who both favored development of the strategic bomber.[7]

Udet stressed, however, that economic reality forbade the mass-production of such aircraft, because Germany simply lacked the raw materials, particularly aluminum, for the luxury of long-range bomber armadas. These limitations would not, however, preclude creation of close-support air power coordinated with ground operations for the immediate destruction of enemy forces. An opponent's industries destroyed far behind the lines could always be rebuilt. Far more decisive was immediate success on the battlefield.

Udet's views proved imminently prescient, as borne out by the Blitzkrieg's coming success, contrasted with the abysmal failure of the Anglo-Americans' strategic bomber offensive.[8] But in the years preceding World War II, Wever proved nothing less than obstructionist. Matters were not helped when the respected test pilot, Wilhelm "Willy" Neuenhofen, a World War I ace with 15 kills in the skies over Flanders, died at the controls of a Stuka prototype on January 24, 1936, when its tail section collapsed. Debate raged inside the RLM even after Wever's death in his own air accident the following June 3. The next week, the RLM canceled development of Pohlman's design. But Udet rescinded the cancelation within 24 hours. In a counter-move, Milch and other strategic bomber advocates put forward a rival design they intended for limited production only.

The Heinkel He. 118 was a streamlined, if conventional cantilever monoplane with an inverted gull wing of elliptical planform mounted midway up the fuselage. Its retractable landing gear and internal bomb bay helped provide a respectable top speed of 250 mph by reducing drag, but its 1,102-pound payload was inadequate. Worse, a maximum dive angle of just 50° rendered the aircraft less of a real dive-bomber than just another light bomber. On July 27, 1936, Udet personally tested the lean prototype. Company president Ernst Heinkel, had warned him that its propeller was weak. Shortly after putting the He. 118 into a steep dive from 13,000 feet, the propeller broke away and disinte-

grated the airplane, from which Udet parachuted to safety.[9]

Ongoing structural reworking, underpowered engines, a series of prototype improvements and extensive testing delayed production. The outbreak of civil war in Spain offered opportunities to evaluate the dive-bomber under combat conditions, so just one Ju. 87A-0 (serial number 29-1) was loaded aboard the *Usaramo* under cover of darkness before departing from Hamburg on August 1, 1936. The Spanish freighter anchored at Cadiz five days later, and the aircraft was shortly thereafter assigned to VJ/88, an experimental *Staffel* of the fighter wing section belonging to the Condor Legion. This was a small group of German pilots and planes fighting on behalf of Francisco Franco's forces. The Sau, or "Sow," as the Ju. 87A-0 was affectionately known to the Legionnaires, was piloted by *Unteroffizier* Hermann Beuer, who flew it effectively in the Nationalist offensive against Communist targets at Bilbao during 1937.

In January the following year, three more Sows arrived in coastal Spain, where they successfully engaged enemy shipping. Before the civil war ended in April 1939, all four Junkers and their crews secretly returned to Germany for debriefing. They spoke highly of the aircraft's pleasant handling characteristics, but were concerned over structural weakness revealed during prolonged dives and complained of its low speed. These deficiencies were addressed and numerous improvements added in the first mass-production Stuka and its best-known variant.

Undeterred by this tragedy, Udet needed all his persuasive powers to prevent the German High Command from unilaterally disbanding every Stuka squadron.

Standing almost 14 feet tall and weighing in at 9,524 pounds fully loaded, the Ju.87 B was big and unique in appearance, with a 45-foot, 3.30-inch inverted gull wing span attached to an angular, 36-foot, 1.07-inch fuselage from its bullethead spinner to large, squarish stabilizer. An exceptionally reliable and strong Junkers Jumo 211D liquid-cooled inverted-vee V12 engine provided for a maximum speed of 242 mph at 13,410 feet over 311 miles. Spatted, fixed landing gear dragged down the airplane's speed, but facilitated field operations in rough terrain.

Standard payload consisted of two 110-pound bombs beneath each wing. Slung under the fuselage, a single 551-pound bomb held by an elongated U-shaped crutch swung outside the propeller arc when released during a dive. Before ditching at sea or in an extreme situation that called for a burst of speed, the pilot could fire explosive bolts that jettisoned the landing gear. Armament comprised two 7.92-mm MG 17 machine guns in the leading edge of the wings, plus a single MG 17 manned by the radio operator facing rearward.

The Stuka was not only a state-of-the-art dive-bomber, but incorporated numerous innovative design features. Its duralumin frame was strengthened by steel bracing to take up stress during precipitous dives and give bolstered crew protection by surrounding the cockpit, while parts were molded and cast—not standard-practice welded—for additional strengthening overall. Ease and speed of repair were aided by large airframe segments that were interchangeable as complete units, and speedy rail or truck transport was afforded by the subdivision of the Ju.87 into whole sections. These measures permitted its airframe to withstand sustained pressures during a steep dive that would have torn any other bomber of its type to shreds.

Air brakes fitted under each wing maintained a constant speed, thereby saving crew members from extreme *g* forces while pulling out of a dive, simultaneously allowing for aiming accuracy.

Attacks were usually carried out from 15,000 feet. After sighting his target through a Plexiglas window in the cockpit floor, the pilot set the trim tabs, retarded his throttle, closed the coolant flaps, then rolled the aircraft 180° into a 60° to 90° dive, holding a constant speed of 350 to 370 mph. A flashing light on the altimeter indicated the approach of optimum range, and the pilot released his payload at about 1,500 feet over the target. He then pushed a control column knob that engaged an automatic recovery mechanism that retracted the air brakes, opened the throttle, set the propeller to climb, and gradually brought the Stuka's nose above the horizon. After control was returned to the pilot, his first duty was to reopen the coolant flaps as quickly as possible; otherwise the 1,184 hp Jumo engine would overheat.

It all reads rather "academic" in print, but students who actually survived the ride and its stressful pullout found the experience far more impressive. Harald Hougen, a Norwegian volunteer in the German Luftwaffe, recalled his traumatic dive-bomber training: "On that first dive, I completely lost my self-control. The unusual position—I was hanging

on my harness straps—the engine noise and howling airflow, the wild dive at about 650 feet per second, and the fear that everything might break up, really scared me."

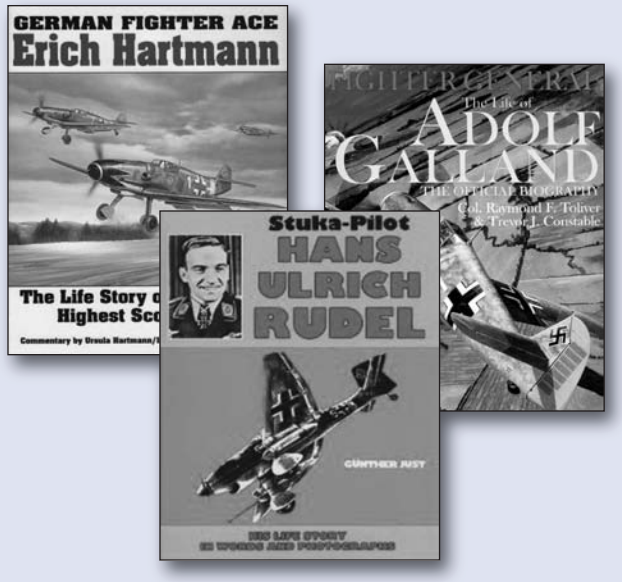
"But after a few more training flights, it all became a matter of routine," added the aviation historian Werner Neulen.[10]

During World War II, a Ju.87B was flown by the general officer commanding the Royal Navy's Captured Enemy Aircraft Flight Section. "I had a high opinion of the Stuka," reported test pilot Eric "Winkle" Brown, "because I had flown a lot of dive-bombers, and it's the only one that you can dive truly vertically. The Vengeance and Dauntless were both very good, but could dive no more than 60 or 70 degrees. The Stuka was in a class of its own."[11]

But crews paid dearly for its pinpoint accuracy. They suffered from forces of six *g*'s while pulling up from a dive, which caused half of them to black out after five seconds, regaining consciousness only when the aircraft began to resume straight-and-level flight and centrifugal forces fell below three *g*'s. Junkers engineers eventually mitigated some of these worst effects by pioneering research into pressurized cabins and pressurized flight suits. Throughout its long career, pilots invariably found the Ju.87 pleasant to fly, responsive on the controls, mechanically reliable, and exceedingly tough, with a well-deserved reputation for withstanding severe battle damage. Examples of successful landings after the entire vertical stabilizer or large wing sections had been shot away by flak were common.

Just two weeks before the advent of World War II, however, the entire Stuka concept was very nearly scrapped in a single day. On August 15, 1939, high-ranking Luftwaffe commanders assembled at Neuhammer training grounds near Sagan to witness a practice demonstration of the latest dive-bombing techniques. Instead, they saw the participating Ju.87s slam one after the other into the ground, killing all 23 crewmen aboard the 13 aircraft. Just minutes before, an early morning mist and low cloud ceiling had formed to confuse the pilots. Undeterred by this tragedy, Udet needed all his persuasive powers to prevent the German High Command from unilaterally disbanding every Stuka squadron.

When war finally came on the early morning of September 1, 3./StG 1's *Staffelkapitän Oberleutnant* Bruno Dilly led his *Ketten*, or "chains" of three-airplane formations in the first bombing attack of World War II. The 336 Ju.87s in nine *Gruppen* (wings) excelled the expectations of even Ernst Udet. They operated as flying artillery in close sup-



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port with ground forces, particularly armored units, to keep the offensive's forward momentum moving along as quickly as possible. For example, on Sept. 15, the Polish 7th Division at Czestochowa, which until then had successfully blocked the German advance, surrendered after one day's non-stop strafing and bombing by Luftflotte 4.

Never before had air attacks compelled ground units of such size—some 170,000 men—to lay down their arms. Just five days later, the Stuka pilots repeated their history-making success, when they forced the capitulation of an even greater number of enemy troops south of Radom. The Ju.87s went on to rapidly obliterate Poland's transport railway system and truck convoys, and undoubtedly comprised the decisive factor in bringing the entire campaign to a conclusion within less than five weeks.

The Stukas' contribution to victory over France the following spring was more significant yet, because they singlehandedly transformed warfare in the west from the deadlocked strategy of 1914-1918 into the Blitzkrieg of 1940. During the previous world war, an attacking army could never achieve a breakthrough, because its opponent was invariably able to seal any gaps on the front by bringing up reinforcements faster than an aggressor could advance. The Stuka changed all that. At the outset of the western campaign, the massive French 9th Army used its heavy artillery to prevent German forces from crossing the crucial Meuse River in the best traditions of Marshall Foch, until Hitler's Panzers overran positions blasted wide open by chains of Ju.87s.

Stukas singlehandedly transformed warfare in the West from the deadlocked strategy of 1914-1918 into the Blitzkrieg of 1940.

Allied numerical superiority on the ground was canceled out by the German dive-bombers, which maintained the initiative and advantage rolling for the Wehrmacht all the way to Paris. In the waters off Dunkirk, Old Blighty lost 29 of its 40 destroyers, plus 89 freighters, to Stukas. Earlier that same year, they and their new, twin-engine cousins—Junkers Ju.88 medium bombers—made the difference between victory and defeat in Norway, where they crippled Allied sea power and expelled the British and French expeditionary forces from Namsos.

But the Stuka's brilliant success blinded the world to its Achilles' heel. It showed as early as the "Polish Campaign," when 31 Ju.87s were shot down, mostly by enemy fighters. On the western front, immediately after the Stukas were instrumental in the German breakthrough at Sedan, a dozen of them were intercepted by half as many American-built Curtiss H-75 pursuit planes from the *Groupe de Chasse* I/5.[12] Although the French-flown fighters suffered no losses, just a single Ju.87 escaped destruction. From its inception, designer Hans Pohlmann and *Generaloberst* Ernst Udet envisioned a dive-bomber able to effectively defend itself, if not for its unimpressive speed, then its rugged agility and radio operator's rearward facing machine-gun.

This requirement seemed fulfilled on the opening day of hostilities, when a Stuka flown by *Rottenführer Leutnant* Frank Neubert of I./StG 2 "Immelmann" shot down a Polish fighter taking off from Balice airfield in what was the first aerial victory of World War II. [13] Indeed, when Ju.87s engaged enemy interceptors over the next 68 months, the issue was never invariably one-sided, and some of the best Stuka pilots became aces, such as the most famous of them all, Hans-Ulrich Rudel, who claimed nine kills in aerial combat.

Perhaps the most remarkable encounter of its kind occurred during March 1945, long after this now obsolete type was no longer in production, when three chains of Stukas were jumped by 21 USAAF P-51s over central Germany. Outnumbered, outgunned and outclassed by state-of-the-art enemy fighters, all the Ju.87s were shot down, but not before they destroyed two American Mustangs and inflicted damage on five more.

Back in 1940, however, the Stuka's ferocious reputation obscured its own and every other dive-bomber's inherent lack of adequate self-defense, an oversight that cost high casualties among Ju.87 crews when confronted by RAF Spitfires. Even while attacking England, however, the Stukas performed as effectively as elsewhere, when provided with proper escort. Whatever doubts they may have engendered during the Battle of Britain were put to rest the following spring, when Ju.87 squadrons yet again played the trump card for swift victory in the Balkans and Aegean Sea. In one memorable sortie during the invasion of Crete, on May 20, 1941, they sank in rapid succession the Royal Navy cruisers *Gloucester* and *Fiji,* together with four destroyers. The battleship *Warspite* and aircraft carrier *Formidable* were disabled and so badly damaged they had to be sent to the United States for extensive repairs. Ground crews

removed the Stuka's characteristic landing gear spats, which collected sand in North Africa, where its squadrons significantly contributed to the speed of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's numerous desert victories.

It was on the Eastern Front, however, that the Ju.87 attained its greatest success as the streamlined "D" version, with its improved cockpit visibility and armor protection; dual-barrel 7.92-mm MG 81Z machine-gun with an extremely high rate of fire for the back-seat radio operator; a boosted power of 1,401 hp provided by the Jumo 211 J-1 engine; and fuel capacity increased to 360 gallons. With Soviet air forces virtually swept from the skies over Russia after the initial Axis onslaught of June 22, 1941, the substantially upgraded dive-bomber had free rein to wreak havoc on Russian land forces, allowing its pilots to achieve almost legendary status.

Foremost among them was Hans-Urlich Rüdel, the most highly decorated German soldier of World War II, and the only serviceman to receive his country's highest military award, the *Ritterkreuz mit Goldenem Eichenlaub, Schwertern und Brillanten* ("Knight's Cross with golden Oak Leaves, Swords and Diamonds"), designed by Adolf Hitler himself and personally awarded by the Fuehrer on December 29, 1944. These honors were bestowed on *Oberst* Rüdel for his 2,530 combat missions, during which he destroyed some 2,000 enemy targets. These included four armored trains, seven bridges, about 150 artillery pieces, plus more than 800 trucks and armored cars. At sea, he sank 70 landing craft, one destroyer, two cruisers and a battleship, the 24,800-ton *Marat*.

Of the 519 tanks he knocked out, many were destroyed by a Stuka variant known as the "G," which featured one 37-mm flak 18 gun under each wing in a self-contained pod. Each *Bordkanone* was loaded with a six-round magazine of armor-piercing tungsten carbide ammunition. Although "Gustav the tank killer," as it was known by its crews, was sluggish and difficult to fly, it soon developed such a dreaded reputation among enemy armored forces that the mere appearance of its 10-foot-long, twin barrels overhead could engender panic on the ground.

Soviet alarm spread to the air, even though the G Stuka was less able to defend itself from opposing fighters than previous variants. Rüdel recounted an incident in late 1944, when he frightened away an approaching Russian interceptor by merely firing his *Bordkanone* in its general direction. By then, Stuka production had terminated in favor of the more modern Focke-Wulf FW.190F ground-attack fighter, although surviving Ju.87s continued to soldier on until war's end, when they still rang up some impressive victories, particularly in their defeat of Stalin's attempt to seize Finland.[14]

Approximately 6,500 Stukas were produced between 1936 and August 1944. Today, only two specimens survive intact. London's RAF Museum displays a "Gustav the tank killer," and a Ju.87 left behind by Rommel's Afrika Korps in the Libyan Desert still hangs from the ceiling of the Chicago Museum of Science and Industry. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 After the movie premiered on June 27, 1941, Dr. Goebbels noted in his diary: "New Ritter film, *Stukas*. Quite good, with some wonderful air footage, but . . . rather too noisy." Karl Ritter was the director.

2 *Das Stuka Lied*, "The Stuka Song," was a popular World War II composition from the film cited in the previous footnote.

3 www.greatplanes.com/discontinued/gpma1340.html

4 www.guitarsolos.com/videos-junkers-ju-stukas-%5B7-B9060bCWE%5D.cfm

5 Anton Huvier, *Le Combat France, 1940*, Geneva, Switzerland, Histoire Militaire Edition, 1955.

6 Andrew Borowiec, *Destroy Warsaw! Hitler's Punishment, Stalin's Revenge*, CT, Praeger Press, 2001.

7 Through his incompetence, shortsightedness and personal animosities, *Generalfeldmarschall* Erhard Milch (1892-1972) sabotaged some of Germany's best aircraft designs (the Heinkel He.219 and Messerschmitt Me.262 jet fighter, among others), which might have otherwise won the war for his country.

8 Roger Freeman, *The U.S. Strategic Bomber,* Macdonald Illustrated War Studies, Essex, England, TBS The Book Service, Ltd., 1975.

9 Although the failed Heinkel's life ended in Germany, it was reborn as the most successful dive-bomber of the Pacific War, superior to the Americans' best counterpart, the SB2C Helldiver. A pair of He.118s was shipped to Japan, where the type was mass-produced for the Imperial Japanese Navy as the Yokosuka D4Y Suisei*,* or Comet, codenamed "Judy" by the Allies. Japanese designers substantially increased its speed by replacing all armor with rocket-assist boosters. The D4Y claimed numerous American carriers.

10 Hans Werner Neulen, *In the Skies of Europe*, Wiltshire, UK, 2000, p 252.

11 The Vultee A-31 Vengeance was a U.S.-built dive-bomber used only by British air forces. The Douglas SBD Dauntless was the U.S. Navy's dive-bomber from 1941 to late 1943. Neither approached the German Stuka in performance or effectiveness. Brown, cited by J. Steve Thompson and Peter C. Smith, *Air Combat Manoeuvres*, Hersham, Surrey, UK, Ian Allan Publishing, 2008.

12 The Curtiss H.75 was the export version of the Curtiss P-36 *Hawk*, an all-aluminum, low-wing, radial-engine monoplane with retractable landing gear, and armed with one 7.62-mm Browning machine-gun, plus one 12.7-mm M2 Browning machine-gun.

13 Neubert shot down Captain Mieczysław Medwecki, who died in the crash of his PZL P.11c, an excellent, high-wing monoplane fighter armed with four 7.92-mm machine guns.

14 *Gefechtsverband* Kuhlmey was a mixed aircraft unit composed of numerous Ju.87Ds that proved decisive in preventing Stalin's fourth strategic offensive. During their successful defense of Finland, the "Dora" *Stuka*s destroyed more than 200 Red Army tanks and downed 150 Soviet aircraft for the loss of 41 aircraft.

FRANK JOSEPH has published more books (10) about the lost civilization of Atlantis than any other writer in history. The former editor-in-chief of *Ancient American* magazine from 1993 to 2007, and a 40-year veteran scuba diver, he is a member of Japan's Savant Society (Kyushu), and has traveled around the world several times on behalf of his research.

Churchill's Worst War Crime: Firebombing German Civilians

THERE IS NO DOUBT IN THE MIND OF MICHAEL WALSH, the editor of the following article, that the Lancaster, the B-17 and the B-24 were built for the purpose of inflicting massive civilian casualties on the Germanpopulace—in his opinion, one of the greatest war crimes ever perpetrated. Col. Robin Olds, surely one of the finest officers and fighter pilots ever to serve in the U.S. Army Air Force, stated more than once that the so-called strategic bombing program was ineffective, wasteful and pointless. Here Walsh has put together pertinent writings by Col. Olds and others.

BY COL. ROBIN OLDS
ASSEMBLED AND EDITED BY MICHAEL WALSH

The British Eighth Air Force lost more than 26,000 men killed in the skies of Europe. And the futility of the strategic bombing program was illustrated very clearly by the fact that Germany reached its highest point of war materiel production in the last months of the war. Col. Robin Olds was of the opinion, widely shared I might add, that fighter-bombers carrying a single bomb each, flying low and fast, would have been far more effective against German military and strategic targets.

He said a single Mustang could have dropped a 500-pound bomb through a window of any factory in Germany. It is very difficult to do that when you are flying in formation at 25,000 feet. Olds also emphasized that this would have greatly minimized civilian casualties.

His career suffered because of his outspoken criticism. I suspect that he knew the real reason for the "strategic bombing." It was genocide. Why does it always take 50-plus years for truth to surface, and why does it usually come from outside one's country?

CHURCHILL'S MOST BARBARIC WAR CRIME

"Who Started the Blitz?"[1] is an awesome and humbling story. Every time we find someone writing about the non-existent gas chambers, we should send them this.

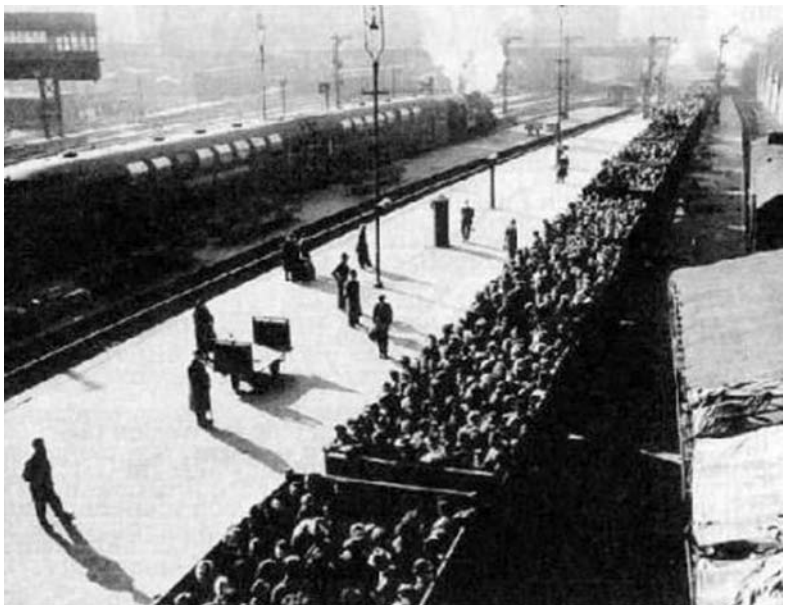
I have made one or two small alterations and additions, such as inserting at "Lindemann" that he was Jewish, and the architect of the terror bombing. The Luftwaffe built only light, maneuverable, low-altitude bombers, designed for ground support and unsuitable for genocidal terror-bombing, whereas the British and the Americans built huge bombers, which were designed and were being built, well before the war, for the express purpose of blanket terror-bombing of civilians.

They could have had no other purpose.

It should be pointed out that this atrocity and even more is what the Jewish state has in store for Iranian civilians.

"Who Started the Blitz?," by Randulf Johan Hansen, follows below with some additions and minor editing:

> Between 1940 and 1945, 61 German cities with a total population of 25 million were destroyed or devastated in a bombing campaign initiated by the British government. Destruction on this scale had no other purpose than the indiscriminate mass murder of as many German people as possible quite regardless of their civilian status. It led to retaliatory bombing, resulting in 60,000 British dead and 86,000 injured. The British and the Americans also bombed France, resulting in 60,000 civilians dead.



Refugees of Hamburg are shown in the railroad station, packed into train cars like cattle, in an attempt to escape the slaughter. They are ethnic Germans, not Jews, even though this image has been used time and again by dishonest historians who identify the people shown as Jews being shipped out to a concentration camp. At right, these victims of the Hamburg bombing were killed by heat and suffocation, and not by flame or ripped apart by explosions.

HIDDEN FROM THE PUBLIC

F.J.P. Veale said in *Advance to Barbarism:* "It is one of the greatest triumphs of modern emotional engineering that, in spite of the plain facts of the case, which could never be disguised or even materially distorted, the British public, throughout the Blitz Period (1940-1941), remained convinced that the entire responsibility for their sufferings rested on the German leaders."

In 1969, Angus Clader, in his book *The Peoples' War, added: "*It may be inconvenient history, but England, rather than Germany, initiated the murderous slaughter of bombing civilians, thus bringing about retaliation. Chamberlain conceded that it was "absolutely contrary to international law." It began in 1940, and Churchill believed it held the secret of victory. He was convinced that raids of sufficient intensity could destroy Germany's morale, and so his War Cabinet planned a campaign that abandoned the accepted practice of attacking the enemy's armed forces and, instead, made civilians the primary target. Night after night, RAF bombers in ever-increasing numbers struck throughout Germany, usually at working-class housing, because it was more densely packed."

HITLER FORCED TO RETALIATE

Why did Hitler retaliate? J.M. Spaight, the principal secretary to the Air Ministry, said in *Bombing Vindicated*: "Hitler only undertook the bombing of British civilian targets reluctantly, three months after the RAF had commenced bombing German civilian targets. He would have been willing at any time to stop the slaughter. Hitler was genuinely anxious to reach with Britain an agreement confining the action of aircraft to battle zones. . . .

Hansens continues: "Retaliation was certain if we carried the war into Germany. . . . There was a reasonable pos-

sibility that our capital and industrial centers would not have been attacked if we had continued to refrain from attacking those of Germany. . . . We began to bomb objectives on the German mainland before the Germans began to bomb objectives on the British mainland. . . . Because we were doubtful about the psychological effect of propagandist distortion of the truth that it was we who started the strategic bombing offensive, we have shrunk from giving our great decision of May 11th, 1940, the publicity it deserves."

On page 122 of Dennis Richards's book *The Royal Air Force, 1939-1945: The Fight at Odds*, the author says: "The attack on the Ruhr was an informal invitation to the Luftwaffe to bomb London. The primary purpose of these raids was to goad the Germans into undertaking reprisal raids of a similar character on Britain. Such raids would arouse intense indignation in Britain against Germany and so create a war psychosis without which it would be impossible to carry on a modern war." Richards was a member of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, the official information dissemination outlet in the UK.

"A nation which spreads over another a sheet of . . . deadly gases or eradicates entire cities from the Earth by the explosion of atom bombs does not have the right to judge anyone for war crimes."

UNCIVILIZED FORM OF WARFARE

The eminent British war historian and strategist Capt. Sir Basil Liddell Hart declared that by this strategy [firebombing civilian centers] victory had been achieved "through practicing the most uncivilized means of warfare that the world had known since the Mongol invasions." (*The Evolution of Warfare*, 1946, p. 75) Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain stated that the targeting of civilians was "absolutely contrary to international law."

And again we hear from F.J.P. Veale's *Advance to Barbarism* (page 169). In the book he said, "The inhabitants of Coventry, for example, continued to imagine that their sufferings were due to the innate villainy of Adolf Hitler without a suspicion that a decision, splendid or otherwise, of the British War Cabinet, was the decisive factor in the case." [This, of course, is a reference to the fact that Churchill knew, through the decryption of the German secret code, that Coventry was going to be bombed. Rather than evacuate the city and thus divulge the fact that England knew the contents of every message intercepted from the Nazis, Churchill sacrificed the people of Coventry on the altar of war.—Ed.]

Sir Archibald Sinclair, secretary for air, threw in his two pence when he stated unequivocally, "I am in full agreement [with terror bombing]. I am all for the bombing of working-class areas in German cities. I am a Cromwellian. I believe in 'slaying in the name of the Lord!'"

WORKERS, WIVES, CHILDREN TARGETED

"They [the British air chiefs] argued that the desired result, of reducing German industrial production, would be more readily achieved if the homes of the workers in the factories were destroyed; if the workers were kept busy arranging for the burial of their wives and children, output might reasonably be expected to fall. . . . It was concentrated on working-class houses because, as Prof. Frederick Lindemann [a Jew, and the architect of the terror bombing—M.W.] maintained, a higher percentage of bloodshed per ton of explosives dropped could be expected from bombing houses built close together, rather than by bombing higher-class houses surrounded by gardens." This quote comes from *Advance to Barbarism*, by the aforementioned F.J.P. Veale.

R.H.S. Crossman, MP, was the Labour minister of housing. He revealed the following in the *Sunday Telegraph* of October 1, 1961: "One of the most unhealthy features of the bombing offensive was that the War Cabinet—and in particular the secretary for air, Archibald Sinclair (now Lord Thurso)—felt it necessary to repudiate publicly the orders which they themselves had given to Bomber Command."

Hansen continues: By weight, more bombs were dropped on the city of Berlin than were released on the whole of Great Britain during the entire war.

All German towns and cities above 50,000 population were from 50% to 80% destroyed. Hamburg was totally destroyed, and 70,000 civilians died in the most appalling circumstances, while Cologne was likewise turned into a moonscape. As Hamburg burned the winds feeding the . . . flames reached twice hurricane speed, to exceed 150 miles per hour. Trees three feet in diameter on the outskirts of the city were sucked from the ground by the supernatural forces of these winds and hurled miles into the city-inferno, as were vehicles, men, women and children.

The Sunday Times of January 10, 1993, quoted Butch "Bomber" Harris as saying: "What we want to do in addition to the horrors of fire is to bring the masonry crashing down on the Boche, to kill Boche and to terrify Boche"

DRESDEN: CHILDREN MACHINE-GUNNED

The strafing of columns of refugees by both American and British fighter planes was par for the course: Axel Rodenberger was quoted in his *Der Tod von Dresden* (February 25, 1951) as saying: "[I]t is said that . . . [zoo] animals and terrified groups of refugees were machine-gunned as they tried to escape across the Grosser Garten by low-flying planes and that many bodies riddled by bullets were found later in this park"

And in Dresden, according to historian David Irving in his book, *The Destruction of Dresden*, "even the huddled remnants of a children's choir were machine-gunned in a street bordering a park"

Richard Stokes, MP, added, "I think we shall live to rue the day we did this, and that it [the bombing of Dresden] will stand for all time as a blot on our escutcheon."

The Rt. Hon. Richard. H.S. Crossman, MP, Labour government minister confessed, "[T]he devastation of Dresden in February 1945—the long-suppressed story of the worst massacre in the history of the world—was one of those crimes against humanity whose authors would have been arraigned at Nuremberg if that court had not been perverted."

FIRESTORM OF HAMBURG

The police president of Hamburg at the time of the bombing is quoted as saying: "Its horror is revealed in the howling and raging of the firestorms, the hellish noise of exploding bombs and the death cries of martyred human beings as well as the big silence after the raids. Speech is impotent to portray the measure of the horror, which shook the people for 10 days and nights and the traces of which were written indelibly on the face of the city and its inhabitants. No flight of imagination will ever succeed in measuring and describing the gruesome scenes of horror in the many buried air shelters. Posterity can only bow its head in honor of the fate of these innocents, sacrificed by the murderous lust of a sadistic enemy."

Martin Caidin in *The Night Hamburg Died* (Ballantine Books, New York, 1960), said, "Three hundred times as many people died in Hamburg during the 10-day blitz as

More Information on Dresden

BOOKS . . .

The Destruction of Dresden: Apocalypse 1945. By David Irving. A revised version of the 1995 classic, now in hardcover. With many photos to back up the terror and destruction. The destruction of the city of Dresden—and other German civilian centers—has entered into the "book of inhumanity" as one of its very worst chapters. Hardcover, 320 pages, #480, *$50.*

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died in Coventry during the entire course of the war. . . . Not even Hiroshima and Nagasaki, suffering the smashing blows of nuclear explosions, could match the utter hell of Hamburg."

Caidin adds:

> Of the children these dreadful nights, what can be said? Their fright became horror and then panic when their tiny minds became capable of grasping the fact that their parents could no longer help them in their distress. They lost their reason, and an overwhelming terror took over. Their world had become the shrieking center of an erupting volcano from which there could be no physical escape. Nothing that hell offered could be feared more.
>
> By the hand of man they became creatures, human in form but not in mind. Strangled noises hissed from them as they staggered pitifully through the streets in which tar and asphalt ran as streams. Some of these tiny creatures ran several hundred feet. Others managed only 20, maybe 10 feet. Their shoes caught fire and then their feet. The lower parts of their legs became flickering sticks of flame. Here were Joans of Arc—thousands of them. All who had perished unjustly in the fires of the Middle Ages were as nothing when compared with what was happening that night.
>
> The sounds of many were unintelligible, and undoubtedly many more called for their parents from whom they were parted by death or by accident. They grasped their tortured limbs, their tiny burning legs, until they were no longer able to stand or run. And then they would crash to the ground, where they would writhe in the bubbling tar until death released them from their physical misery.

WINSTON CHURCHILL
His true legacy includes mass murder.

PHOSPHORUS USED CONTRARY TO INTERNATIONAL LAW

Caidin also informs us of the use of phosphorus at Hamburg: "Men, women and children too, ran hysterically, falling and stumbling, getting up, tripping and falling again, rolling over and over. Most of them managed to regain their feet and made it to the water. But many of them never made it and were left behind, their feet drumming in blinding pain on the overheated pavements amidst the rubble, until there came one last convulsing shudder from the smoking 'thing' on the ground, and then no further movement."

Others also discussed the use of phosphorus on the residents of Hamburg: "Phosphorous burns were not infrequent."—U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey. "Phosphorus was used 'because of its demonstrated ability to depress the morale of the Germans.'" —Official British source. "[T]he senseless and highly culture-destroying terror acts, against, for example, Lubeck and Dresden, carried out by Allied pilots, should have been investigated and brought before a proper court of justice."—Maj. Gen. H. Bratt, Royal Swedish Army.

Hon. Jaan Lattik, an Estonian statesman, diplomat and historian, condemned the British bombing saying that: "As for crimes against humanity, those governments which ordered the destruction of German cities, thereby destroying irreplaceable cultural values and making burning torches out of women and children, should also have stood before the bar of justice."

We finish with these words from the Hon. Lydio Machado Bandeira de Mello, professor of criminal law and the author of more than 40 works on law and philosophy: "A nation which spreads over another a sheet of . . . deadly gases or eradicates entire cities from the Earth by the explosion of atom bombs does not have the right to judge anyone for war crimes; it has already committed the greatest atrocity, equal to no other atrocity. It has killed, amid unspeakable torments, hundreds of thousands of innocent people." ✦

ENDNOTE:

1 http://www.heretical.com/miscellx/blitz.html.

Michael Walsh is a longtime friend and supporter of TBR residing in Ireland. He is a prolific writer on the Third Reich, Hitler and German National Socialism.

WAR IN THE CAUCASUS:
'The Great Game' Continues

RECENT WARS IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA, Iraq, Afghanistan and the Caucasus (including the continuing Russo-Georgian War) are all part of the "Great Game" for control of the oil and gas resources of the Caspian Basin. Ethnic conflicts, such as, for example, Turkic Muslims vs. Russians in the Caucasus, exacerbate and complicate the "game." With India and China joining the United States and Europe in increasing need of the "black gold," reliable pipeline delivery systems must now radiate out in many new directions from the Caspian sources. The major players in the "game" to control the source area are Britain, America and Israel on one side, and Russia on the other.

BY DANIEL W. MICHAELS

Following the collapse of the Soviet Union, territories of its former empire that were immediately declared independent sovereign nations as well as those whose status is yet to be determined have fallen prey to foreign and internal interests seeking to separate them from Russia. One such major area is the Caucasus land bridge sandwiched between the Black and Caspian Seas that since antiquity has been the interface between Europe and Asia, between European and Indo-Aryan peoples, and between members of all three major "Abrahamic" faiths (as well as a number of the minor ones).

Some of the predominantly Turkic peoples have formed separatist parties seeking independence from Russia. International oil and gas interests want access and rights to exploit the mineral wealth and strategic position of the Caucasus.

The Caucasus region itself is laterally divided into the south Caucasus (Transcaucasia), which includes the sovereign states of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia and into the north Caucasus (Ciscaucasia) under Russian control, which comprises the autonomous republics of Chechnya, Ingushetia, Dagestan, North Ossetia and other small entities.

Armenia and Georgia are ancient Christian states with equally venerable Caucasian Jewish communities coexisting over the centuries amid a sea of Muslims. Conflicts have already erupted in Chechnya, Abkhazia, Nagorno-Karabakh, South Ossetia and Ingushetia, and a major war has just been concluded between Russia and Georgia.

The smaller tribal and ethnic entities in the north Caucasus become mere pawns to be courted and manipulated by the major power in the Great Game as each seeks dominance in the vital Caspian Basin.

As former TBR editor Dr. M. Raphael Johnson has ably shown, the geopolitical and oil-gas interests of the outside powers have further distorted and aggravated the complex situation in the Caucasus. The United States and Israel have aligned militarily against Russia, further alienating Christian Armenia from its Georgian Christian neighbor.

Ever since World War I and its aftermath Armenia has been especially indebted to Russia for having protected her against Turkic attacks. Today the Armenians see Israel and America supporting the Azeris in the Nagorno-Karabakh fighting. Independent Azerbaijan, with its famed capital Baku astride the Caspian Sea and one of the earliest oil cities, has a border contiguous with Armenia. Russia stations troops in the Armenian Gyumri military base and controls the airspace over Armenia.

History buffs will recall that the German army had

reached the gates of Baku and Grozny in August 1942 in the hope of linking up with Gen. Erwin Rommel's army coming up from Egypt. But before the pincers could close, the battles of El Alamein and Stalingrad (Volgograd) intervened, and the Germans began a three-year retreat.

Rivka Cohen, the Israeli ambassador to Georgia, is credited with coordinating Israeli and Caucasian Jewish activities as well as for making Tbilisi, Georgia, the base for Mossad operations in the Caucasus. As a consequence, an Armenian-Russian-Iranian alignment opposes what it sees as American and Israeli intervention in the area aimed not just at stifling pro-Russian sentiment in the smaller autonomous countries but at separating the Caucasus entirely from Russia.

The still-simmering Russo-Georgian War over the status of Abkhazia and South Ossetia, and the continuing Russo-Chechen ethnic conflicts, have been and remain the most violent confrontations in the Caucasus to date. Israel and the United States have supported Georgian claims to Abkhazia and Ossetia with arms shipments and military advice, while a group of Jews in London, presumably with the tacit approval of the British government, has also been fanning the flames of war in Chechnya.

Britain, after all, has been a leading player in the "Great Game" since the early 20th century. The United States only began to intervene in the affairs of Georgia in earnest about 1989.

Britain, after all, has been a leading player in the "Great Game" since the early 20th century. The United States only began to intervene in the affairs of Georgia in earnest in about 1989 when U.S. Secretary of State James Baker, under President George Bush Senior, developed a close relationship with Eduard Shevarnadze, who at that time was minister of foreign affairs under Mikhail Gorbachev. Following the collapse of the Soviet Union, Shevarnadze first converted to the Georgian Orthodox Church and then went on to become president of the newly independent Georgian state, where he established a solid pro-American policy.

One of Shevarnadze's protégées in the Georgian government while he was president was Mikhail Saakashvili, who was to become president. In the mid-1990s, Saakashvili received the best grooming America had to offer. He received a fellowship from the U.S. State Department, studied at George Washington University and obtained a degree from Columbia University and a diploma from the International Institute of Human Rights in Strasbourg, France. One year after serving as minister of justice under Georgia's President Eduard Shevardnadze, he overthrew his erstwhile mentor in the so-called "Rose Revolution" and assumed the presidency.

Not all the rough edges had been smoothed over in the United States, however. Saakashvili has been criticized at home for his occasional vulgarity. He has publicly made insulting comments about Russian women and has labeled the Russians his "Mongoloid enemy." He has also publicly referred to blacks as savages and by the equivalent of the n-word, using the vulgar Georgian word "*zangi*."

In 2004 Saakashvili made his first visit to Israel, where he was awarded an honorary doctorate from the University of Haifa and hailed as the Nelson Mandela of the 21st century.[1] A Georgian-Jewish Friendship Week was established. In 2007 Saakashvili reorganized his Cabinet. He retained Prime Minister Lado Gurgenidze, who is a dual UK-Georgian citizen, but appointed a new defense minister, David Kererashvili, a Georgian Jew with friendly connections in Israel. Israel has a special interest in Georgia because of the flight distance and overflight rights *en route* to Iran, should Iran develop and deploy nuclear weapons.

His most recent appointment to his Cabinet, of Vera Kobalia as minister of the economy and sustainable development, has evoked considerable criticism because of her young age (29) and lack of experience. Before joining Saakashvili's Cabinet, Ms. Kobalia lived in Canada until 2009, where she worked in her father's company, the European Breads Bakery.

After years of mutual recriminations, plus aerial and ground incursions over and into each other's territory, a major war broke out on August 7, 2008, when Georgian forces attempted to reconquer areas in South Ossetia and Abkhazia that had attempted to escape Georgian control by seeking independence and Russian protection. The Georgians failed to take the capital, Tskhinvali, their initial target, and were eventually thrown back on all fronts. President Nicolas Sarkozy of France mediated a ceasefire on August 12.

The loss of Abkhazia, which occupies a long stretch along the Black Sea coast, will particularly handicap the U.S. Navy in any future attempts to supply our allies and

our own forces in the Middle East. The ports it might have used will now be at the disposal of the Russian Black Sea Fleet.

Since only a ceasefire exists and since the United States, Israel, Ukraine and other states have hastened to resupply and rearm Georgia, and since Russia has done the same for its forces and allies in the area, the world can expect further bad news from the Caucasus.

Concurrently with the Russo-Georgian War, Russia and the original Turkic and Iranic indigenous peoples of Chechnya, Dagestan, the Crimea and other areas in the south of Russia proper, which were forcibly incorporated in the Russian empire in the early 18th century, have continued their long-standing conflicts. Ongoing strife between the Russians and the Muslim native peoples in the south peaked in the mid 20th century when Josef Stalin ruthlessly deported these peoples to Siberia for collaborating with the German invaders. After the dictator's death, however, the exiled peoples were permitted to return to their ancestral homelands, nursing an even greater hatred of the Russians and determined more than ever to resist Russian imperialism.

In retaliation, Chechen opponents of Russian encroachments and domination have on occasion launched terrorist attacks against Russia as, for example, the Moscow theater seizure in October 2002, in which more than 100 hostages were killed, and the Beslan school seizure in September 2004, in which some 300 hostages, including many children, were killed.

Aiding the Chechens in their endeavor to resist Russian control is the London Circle of exiled Russians, headed by the Russo-Israeli dual citizen, Boris Berezovsky. Among others, the circle includes (or at one time included):

• Akhmed Zakayev, former prime minister (1997-2007) of the earlier unrecognized secessionist Chechen Republic;

• Alex Goldfarb, dissident microbiologist, manager of the Soros Foundation in Russia and a friend of Litvinenko; and

• Aleksandr Litvinenko, former KGB and FSB operative who accused his superiors of wanting to assassinate Berezovsky and whose recent death by polonium radiation poisoning has directed world attention to the activities of the group in opposing Putin's policies and fanning the flames of rebellion in Chechnya.

Berezovsky, who once was second in power only to Yeltsin in the transitional period from Communism to capitalism, has a special interest in the mineral resources and

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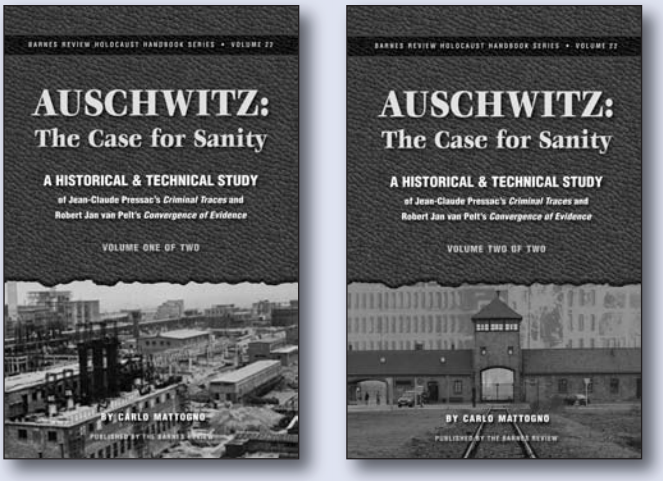

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prospective oil pipelines in Chechnya. He disdains Putin for having exiled him and for having pursued the war against the Chechens most vigorously. Berezovsky argued that a military solution was not possible and openly called for peace talks. It is well known that Berezovsky had, and still has, a special interest in the area and has been well informed about its potential importance by his closest friend and most important business partner, now deceased, Badri Patarkatsishvili, a Georgian Jew with Israeli connections. Indeed, it was Patarkatsishvili who had helped engineer the Rose Revolution that installed Saakashvili in the presidency.

DEADLY SUITCASE NUKES

Berezovsky also fell out with Gen. Aleksandr Lebed, Yeltsin's national security advisor at the time, and himself a candidate for the presidency, for having successfully put an end to the first Chechen War (1994-1996), preferring to keep the war going until a more favorable solution could be found. In September 1997 Gen. Lebed announced that Soviet-made suitcase-sized nuclear weapons designed for sabotage "are not under the control of the Soviet armed forces."

Although the government of the Russian Federation denied Lebed's contention, GRU defector Stanislav Lunev confirmed the allegation and believed that the deadly suitcases might already have been deployed. Just a few years later, before the question could be resolved, Gen. Lebed, still a strong contender for the presidency of the Russian Federation, died in a helicopter accident, said to have been accidental.

In January 1999 *Pravda* indirectly accused oligarch Berezovsky of attempting to supply Chechen rebels with bacteriological and nuclear weapons of mass destruction. In a public statement Berezovsky said that indeed he had been approached by an individual named Zakhar who offered to purchase a compact nuclear device for $3 million, but that he, Berezovsky, had immediately reported the incident to both the CIA and the FSB and accused Chechen separatists of being involved.

Zakhar in turn appealed to the European Court for Human Rights in Strasbourg to file a lawsuit against Berezovsky. Zakhar says: "I am sure that Boris Berezovsky is capable of giving a command to use an A-bomb and then lay the blame for the attack on the Chechens. He can do it when he and his companions need it."

When in November 2006 Aleksandr Litvinenko, a Muslim convert, was afflicted with and eventually died of polonium radiation poisoning, Berezovsky's London Circle accused the Putin government of deliberately trying to murder him. Goldfarb, the microbiologist, helped diagnose the cause of death. Putin's government quickly denied any involvement in the death. Astute observers also noted that polonium was an especially exotic and unlikely means of carrying out a hit and suggested instead that Litvinenko's contact with the extremely rare isotope might very well have resulted from the deceased being involved in a smuggling operation. [See TBR Sept./Oct. 2007, page 45.—Ed.]

Readers of Frederick Forsyth's 1984 novel *The Fourth Protocol* already know how the components of a nuclear device may be stealthfully brought into another country and assembled there. The readers also understand how polonium, when combined with lithium, can be used to make the initiator, or trigger, of the nuclear device. Was the Litvinenko case somehow related to the import or export of polonium for such a nefarious purpose?

When Litvinenko, a Muslim convert, was afflicted with and eventually died of polonium radiation poisoning, Berezovsky's London Circle accused the Putin government of trying to murder him.

Regardless of the validity of that possibility, both Russia and the current Chechen government believe that the border between the Russian Federation inclusive of Chechnya and the other Turkic peoples in the north Caucasus must be kept sealed. Were the border to be opened or become porous, all of Russia's underbelly of Muslim states would be tempted to join with their brethren in the south and Middle East to free themselves from Russian control.

The current president of the Chechen Republic of the Russian Federation, Ramzan Kadyrov, is the son of the first president Akhmat Khadji who was assassinated in 2004. In Ramzan, Russia and Putin have found a firm ally. Responding to a question on how he would avenge the murder of his father, Ramzan said:

> I've already killed him whom I was obliged to kill. And I will kill to the very last one those who remain behind him, until I am myself killed or jailed. I will be killing them for as long as I live. . . . When my father was murdered, Putin came and went to the cemetery in person. Putin stopped the war; he should

be made president for life. Strong leadership is needed. Democracy is an American fabrication. . . . Everyone was stealing then and only Khodorkovsky went to jail.

Kadyrov blames Chechen War I on the Yeltsin-Berezovsky cabal. He attributes current incidents of insurgency to CIA, MI6 and Mossad infiltrators who bribe with money and narcotics local bandits who know little or nothing about Islam. President Kadyrov writes:

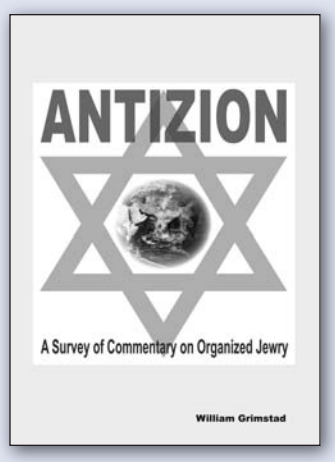
> They give narcotics to those who are responsible for the bloodshed; they then go out and bomb and blow themselves up. . . . All of this is manipulated by Western hands. The Muslim world does not help them in this. . . . The West wants to chop the Caucasus off from Russia. The Caucasus [is] Russia's southern strategic border. If they sever the Caucasus from Russia, they are taking half of Russia. It was the Americans who created bin Laden and taught him the art of terrorism. Now they are sending groups of such foreigners to us.
>
> They are not "freedom fighters"; they are trained terrorists. We are fighting American and British "special forces" in the mountains. They are not just fighting Kadyrov. They are warring against traditional Islam. They are warring against the sovereign Russian state. Putin united Russia and saved her from chaos. He got rid of Berezovsky, Gusinsky and Khodorkovsky. You don't really think they have forgiven him for that? They have launched a new attack on Putin, on Russia. They see Chechnya and Dagestan as weak links in the Russian state. Even some Russians do not understand. They say that Chechens are all terrorists.
>
> Putin has said clearly that the terrorists have no religion and no nationality. Many Chechens live in Europe, Turkey and Georgia. It is from these that the West recruits terrorists and ships them to us . . . we will not turn our country over to the Americans. We must live under a single roof. It is called Russia. . . . Let everyone know this: The Chechens will be the first to defend the Caucasus and Russia.

Kadyrov is confident that the Kremlin recognizes Chechnya as the permanent and unchangeable southern border of Russia. He believes firmly that Putin, Medvedev and Vladislav Surkov understand this. Surkov, Putin's top aide and ideologue, was himself born in the Checheno-Ingush SSR. But Kadyrov seems oblivious to the reality that he and his people and the other ethnic groupings are little more than pawns in the much larger Great Game played by the great powers. Unfortunately, by geographic chance Chechnya, Iraq, Yugoslavia and Afghanistan are some of the countries over which vital oil lines must pass.

The United States holds no special animus against Muslims, and would definitely prefer not to war with the peoples of Islam. America, like the other great industrial countries,

ANTI-ZION: A Survey of Commentary on Organized Jewry

"A nation can survive its fools and even the ambitious. But it cannot survive treason from within. An enemy at the gates is less formidable for he is known and carries his banners openly. But the traitor moves among those within the gates freely, his sly whispers rustling through all the alleys, heard in the very halls of government itself . . . for the traitor appears no traitor: He speaks in accents familiar to his victims, and he wears their faces and their garments, he appeals to the baseness that lies deep in the souls of all men. He rots the soul of a nation; he works secretly and unknown in the night to undermine the pillars of the city; he infects the body politic so that it can no longer resist. A murderer is to be less feared." —Cicero. Cicero, of course, lived centuries ago, but his warning is as prescient today as it was in ancient times. Today he would be referring to those many pro-Israeli politicians and Zionist lobbying groups (AIPAC, the ADL et al.) that have proliferated in Western society. The traitors include U.S. congressmen, presidents and Supreme Court justices, prime ministers and members of the British Parliament and, in fact, members of Western, South American and even Asian governments across the globe. In this book author William Grimstad has assembled a survey of various damning, high-profile commentaries on organized Jewry and how it has attempted—and is even now working—to subvert governments from within.



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simply needs oil to survive in an increasingly competitive world and would much rather deal with obliging governments in the countries sitting on the mineral wealth.

Even though the United States in the 9/11 incident was allegedly attacked by a small group of terrorists from the Near East who said they acted for Islam, not a single Muslim nation has agreed with that statement. America has been most careful not to blame Muslims in general.

The U.S. has supported Albanian Muslims in Yugoslavia and now supports some Turkic and Iranic Muslims in the Caucasus. In doing so, we have antagonized Christians in Serbia, Russia, Armenia and Georgia. Indirectly, the indigenous peoples of the Middle East have become innocent victims of the Great Game simply because the "black gold" of the game happens to be in their homeland.

The presence of Israel among the major world powers (UK, U.S.A., Russia, China, India) contending for a stake in the game may surprise some, but is easily understood. Israel is an important Near Eastern power, and her military power and monopoly on nuclear weaponry in the immediate area make her a regional power to be reckoned with. Moreover, Caucasian Jews have been in the area for centuries and have a long-standing familiarity with the region. Finally, since the Yeltsin administration, Jews have become oligarchs by buying up much of Russia's mineral wealth. The Jews are most likely to profit as middlemen in mineral-resources transactions between the major powers rather than act as producers, refiners or even major consumers of oil.

Although Israel is not a member of NATO, the United States maintains a special relationship with her economically, militarily and financially. Because of this, other members of NATO fear being dragged into other Middle Eastern adventures against countries with whom they have had good human and trade relations. Whether the United States can have it both ways in the Near East, which is to say, enjoying peaceful, mutual beneficial relations with the Muslim world while at the same time maintaining its "special relationship" with Israel is highly problematical—but possible. But can peace settle in over the Caspian Basin and the Caucasian land bridge, where the treasure of the "black gold" is of such importance and of such a magnitude? Probably impossible. ✦

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http://english.pravda.ru/main/18/88/354/16321_Berezovsky.html
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Georgian_Jews
http://wikipedia.org/wiki/Boris_Berezovsky
http://en.wikipedia.or/wiki/Alexander_Litvinenko
http://www.zavtra.ru/cgi/veil/data/zavtra/09/827/21.html

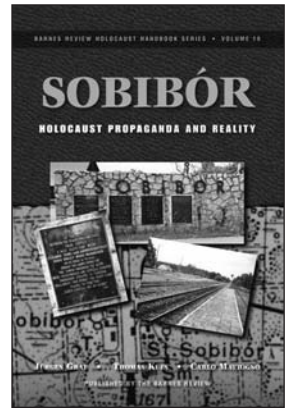
ENDNOTE:

1 To the establishment, Mandela is supposed to be a good guy.—Ed.

DANIEL W. MICHAELS was for over 40 years a translator of Russian and German texts for the Department of Defense, the last 20 years of which (1972-1993), he was with the Naval Maritime Intelligence Center. He is the author of various scientific reports and bibliographies in geo- and astrophysics and a contributor of articles to geographical and historical periodicals. Born in New York City, he now lives in the D.C. area.

SOBIBÓR: Holocaust Propaganda & Reality

In *Sobibór: Holocaust Propaganda and Reality*, the official version of what transpired at Sobibór is put under the microscope. It is shown that the historiography of the camp is not based on solid evidence, but on the selective use of eyewitness testimonies, which in turn are riddled with contradictions and outright absurdities. This book could exonerate John Demjanjuk. For more than half a century, mainstream Holocaust historians made no real attempts to muster material evidence for their claims about Sobibór. Finally, in the 21st century, professional historians carried out an archeological survey at the former camp site. Their findings—and the findings of many others—are here presented in detail and fatal implications for the extermination camp theory are revealed. **SOBIBÓR: HOLOCAUST PROPAGANDA AND REALITY** (softcover, 434 pages, indexed, illustrated, #536, **$25** minus 10% for TBR subscribers) can be ordered from TBR BOOK CLUB, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Inside U.S. add $5 S&H. Outside U.S. email TBRca@aol.com for best S&H to your nation. To charge a copy to Visa, MasterCard, AmEx or Discover, call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077. Bulk prices available: Email TBRca@aol.com.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

NOTORIOUS SPY SORGE

In the new TBR, there is reference to the German Communist spy, Richard Sorge. In l952 I met a man in Gotemba, Japan, who, I am convinced, was Sorge. This despite the fact that the Japanese government claimed Sorge was executed in November 1944. He was their prize catch, and they were not stupid enough to kill him, just before the Soviets were intending to declare war against Japan. Sorge was Russia's greatest Far Eastern expert, and they wanted him back at all costs. It seems they made a deal not to invade Japan (despite American protests), and to delay a declaration of war to the very last minute (despite American protests). Immediately after the war Communist conspiracies sprang up all over Asia—Korea, the Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, India etc. These could only have come from the unseen hand of the top Soviet Asian expert: Gen. Richard Sorge. Sorge was secretly given the rank of general by the GRU.

Interestingly enough, Sorge tried, through intermediaries, to warn Roosevelt of the impending Japanese attack. So too did an American Communist, Agnes Smedley, who had worked for the Sorge spy ring. In both cases, the Roosevelt administration ignored this information. Today, the German "Nazi" reporter Richard Sorge is considered a hero of the Soviet Union. Ships, streets, schools, a stamp and even a movie are named after him. There is even a rather sinister statue of him in Moscow. This is the only statue I know of, the Russians dedicated to a spy.

Vaughn Green
Via e-mail

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

As a person who considers himself to be a Revisionist (not buying the official or establishment version of history) I was intrigued by an argument I read recently in a local newspaper that Columbus was responsible for genocide against the native inhabitants of the New World. I would like to see some sources of information supporting this view that Columbus committed atrocities against the native people. Since I am also an unwavering defender of free speech and open inquiry on all subjects: history, politics, religion, economics and other topics. I would like to learn all I can about this viewpoint.

I don't think any historical period should be off limits from analysis, critique and revision. Let's face it, all governments throughout time have lied about their activities, and ours is no exception. This may not seem to be an important matter to many people, but it is. Canada, Australia and most of the European countries have laws on the books that make it a criminal offense to publicly doubt or question certain historical beliefs, especially with rear to World War II and what really happened during that time.

Imagine, a law against open historical inquiry. It makes you wonder, what they are afraid of people finding out. We can't have any independent thinking on unapproved subjects. I recommend everybody who is an independent, freethinking individual not enslaved to dogma, to read The Barnes Review.

Mark Richards
New Jersey

LIKES 'HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED'

I enjoy reading articles about such things as the ancient Egyptians mining copper in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. But I enjoy most of all the monthly feature, "History You May Have Missed."

William C. Krommenhock
California

OBSERVATIONS

I am a longtime subscriber to your excellent magazine, TBR. And I'd like to share some observations with you concerning your November/December 2010 issue.

On the lower right of page 13 you write: "Map of the Western Hemisphere by the infamous John Dee. . . ." Dee may have been unfamous, but he was not infamous, i.e., reprehensible, nefarious, corrupt etc. [We disagree.—Ed.]

On p 45 you describe Martin Van Buren as the first of three Dutch-American presidents. Your readers might like to know that the other two were both Roosevelts.

On p 64, bottom left, the caption ends with "Laval, however, was shot as a traitor in July 1945." Pierre Laval was executed on October 15, 1945, and I believe the method was hanging. [Laval was killed by firing squad.—Ed.]

Lastly, I direct your attention to the bottom right of p 65, where is written: "At the beginning of the 19th century, during the time of Bismarck. . . ." Please note, Otto von Bismarck did not exert any influence until the middle of the 19th century. Bismarck didn't even enter politics until 1847. His grandest moment came in January 1871, when the German empire was formed after defeating Napoleon III in the Franco-Prussian War. [We apologize. That should have read "During the last half of the 19th century." Thanks. We appreciate your careful reading and thoughtful feedback, as we do from all readers.—Ed.]

William H. Painter
Nevada

JULIUS CAESAR: A POPULIST?

TBR should do a major piece on Julius Caesar. It seems to me he was a great populist. Is this why we are always told he was a terrible tyrant?

Cathy Stewart
West Virginia

THE BIGGEST LIES IN HISTORY

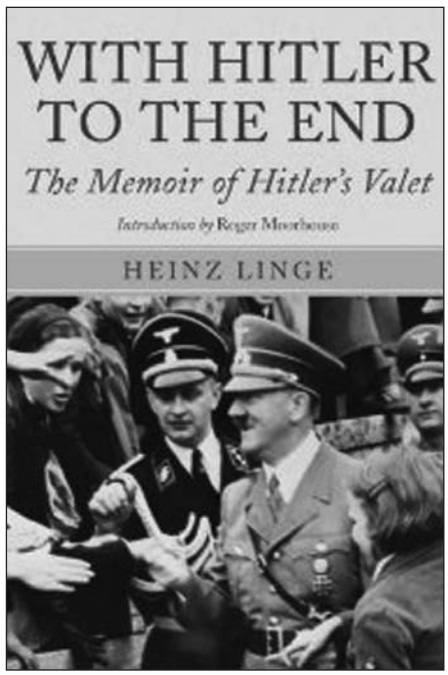
I would like to see an article on the biggest lies in history. You have already exposed how the Old Testament fails to tell the truth about historical events—what about the New Testament? I'm sure there are many other big lies. Pat Shannan of American Free Press recently wrote a whole book, *Everything They Ever Told Me Was a Lie*. It covers dozens of the biggest lies foisted on the public including the MLK, RFK and JFK assassinations and lots more "big lies." I highly recommend it.

E.M. Bolton
Maryland

[Our friends at American Free Press would be happy to send anyone a copy of Pat Shannan's 280-page blockbuster—*Everything They Ever Told Me was a Lie*—which, they tell us, has sold nearly 2,000 copies since its launching just a mere month or so ago. Send $30 plus $5 S&H to AFP, 645 Pennsylvania Avenue SE, #100, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call AFP at 1-888-699-6397 toll free e to charge to Visa, MasterCard, AmEx or Discover. Order the book online at AFP's website: www.americanfreepress.net.—Ed.]

LINGE: WITH HITLER TO THE END . . .

BY MICHAEL COLLINS PIPER



Over a period of some 40 years I have probably read at least 200 books relating directly to the life and times of Adolf Hitler and the period of German history from 1933 to 1945. And during the past year alone, I've reread quite a few of those books as part of a research project. That having been mentioned for the record, I want to tell you, here and now, that, beyond question, the very best book I've ever read on Hitler is the simply written and quite straightforward memoir by Heinz Linge, Hitler's valet, entitled With Hitler to the End.

And the irony is that I passed by Linge's volume in a bookstore many times, thinking that there would be little in the book of interest. How wrong I was. I may have learned more about the character of Adolf Hitler in this one volume than in all of the other more grandiose multi-volume works by distinguished international historians combined.

For ten years, Linge was in Hitler's intimate service and was literally with him "to the end." Linge was with Hitler when the German leader was getting up in the morning and going to bed at night and at many other hours in-between: when Hitler was sharing private moments with his mistress Eva Braun and when he was debating (or otherwise directing) policy with top German political and military officials.

One not only gets valuable insights into Hitler's quite normal, often charming, even gentle personal behavior—hardly the carpet-chewing madman he's been often portrayed—and his very real sense of humor, but also important reflections by Linge upon Hitler's musings in regard to events in Germany and the world during the long period in which the two spent so many hours together: Hitler's comments about world leaders, his Third Reich associates (friends and enemies alike), and his views about everyday matters ranging from domestic policy matters to Hitler's attitudes toward fashion, diet, arts and literature, etc.

Let it be said: unless you knew Hitler yourself, you will not really know about Hitler until you've read this remarkable book. Fast and easy reading, well written, not pretentious in the least, it is an honest book: Linge is not a hagiographer promoting Hitler for sainthood. Linge acknowledges that Hitler —who was a human being, by the way —had his flaws.

The importance of Linge is demonstrated by the fact that during the closing days of the war, Linge was captured by Soviet troops and taken off to Russia for extensive interrogation about Hitler by Soviet intelligence who then incorporated Linge's memories in a special report on Hitler prepared for Josef Stalin himself.

The Soviets released Linge after several years and he returned to occupied Germany where he lived out his life, able to write his own memoir which now stands as little-heralded and hardly-noticed but really one of the truly remarkable reminiscences about one of the most-written-about but still least-understood figures of all of recorded history, the proverbial "beast" himself: Mr. Hitler.

If you read only one book about Adolf Hitler it should be Linge's *With Hitler to the End*. ✦

With Hitler to the End: The Memoirs of Hitler's Valet by Heinz Linge (hardback, dust jacket, 224 pages, #568, $25 minus 10% for TBR subscribers) is available from TBR BOOK CLUB, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Add $5 S&H inside the U.S. for one book. Add $11 S&H outside the U.S. for one book.

William Joyce:
Twilight Over England

The philosophy and solutions of 'Lord Haw-Haw'

Here is the book that explains the thinking, philosophy and solutions of William Joyce, whose alias was "Lord Haw-Haw." Joyce was the No. 1 radio broadcaster in Europe and his criticism of Allied policy and the role of the bankers in fomenting war never wavered. Although Joyce was born in the United States, brought up in Ireland and took German nationality in 1939, he was sentenced to death as a traitor to England. On August 26, 1939, approximately a week before the outbreak of WWII, William Joyce and his family fled to Berlin after a tip-off that, under the soon-to-be-introduced Emergency Powers Act, he would be interned for the duration of the war. It was an act that would lead eventually to his death. Accused as a traitor, Joyce was adamant that Britain was being led into another pointless war and Neville Chamberlain's, and subsequently Winston Churchill's, governments were betraying their people. Joyce was captured while going through a woods near Flensburg after the war. Joyce's fate at the gallows was then merely a formality and the British press whipped up all the hysteria they could reminding people that he was a snarling traitor. The British government passed the Treason Act 1945—the day before Joyce was flown back to Britain. Joyce was confined in a death cell at London's Wandsworth Prison. Joyce was executed on January 3, 1946. He was adamant and defiant to the end. He showed no emotion when confronted by news and scenes from the concentration camps, rightly blaming the deaths on starvation and disease caused by Allied bombing of communication lines. His last public message reported by the BBC was "In death as in life, I defy the Jews who caused this last war, and I defy the powers of darkness they represent." A must-read if you want to know more about the World War II era.

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- Political Development
- Postwar WWI in Britain
- Finance
- The Jews
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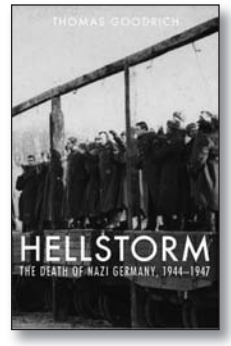
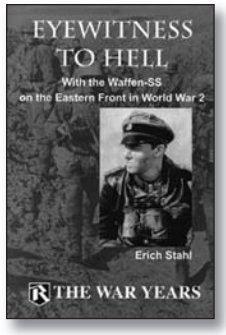
Eyewitness Accounts Tell Tales of Horror & Heroism . . .

HELLSTORM: THE DEATH OF NAZI GERMANY, 1944-1947



By Tom Goodrich. It was the most deadly and destructive war in human history. Millions were killed, billions of dollars' worth of property was destroyed, ancient cultures were reduced to rubble—WWII was truly man's greatest cataclysm. Thousands of books, movies and documentaries have been devoted to the war. There has never been such an honest retelling of the story, however, as the one you will find in *Hellstorm*. In a chilling "you-are-there" style, the author places the reader at the scene. You will see what Allied airmen saw as they rained down bombs on German cities; or the reader will experience what those below felt as they sat trembling in their shelters awaiting death from above. The reader will view up close the events of the Eastern Front during the last months of fighting and through the madness of combat they will understand how the same German soldiers, who only moments before had destroyed an enemy tank, could now risk their lives to rescue the Soviet crew inside. These and other secrets of WWII are revealed in gripping detail. Softcover, 376 pages, #549, *$45*.



EYEWITNESS TO HELL: WITH THE WAFFEN-SS ON THE EASTERN FRONT

By Erich Stahl. An acutely observed firsthand account of combat on the Eastern Front providing a rare glimpse into the mindset of the average German soldier. While the Waffen-SS has become legendary as an elite fighting force in World War II, there are few accounts that present the human face of those fearsome formations. Erich Stahl was a journalist assigned to cover the most famous of these units—the 1st SS Panzer Division Leibstandarte Adolf Hitler, the 5th SS Panzer Division Wiking and the Dutch and Ukrainian volunteers serving with the SS—but with a twist. The author actually pulled duty as a soldier in the front lines, where he experienced all the gut-wrenching emotions of the men who fought. Softcover, 304 pages, 74 B&W photos, #552, *$23*.

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